

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Gorbachev Meets Socialist International Group	AA 1
[PRAVDA 23 Mar]	
Sorsa Comments After Meeting [AFP]	AA 3
Sorsa Returns to Finland	AA 4
Kampelman Summoned From Geneva To Lobby For MX	AA 4
Reagan Radio Address Confirms Rearmament Policy	AA 4
Reagan Urges Congress To Approve MX Program	AA 5
Commentary on U.S. Plans To Deploy MX Missiles	AA 5
[L. Ponomarev]	
U.S. Position at Geneva Ignores January Accord	AA 6
Grinevskiy Sums Up Results of CDE Session	AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable'	CC 1
[Bovin Shishlin, Levin]	
Foreign Policy Tasks	CC 1
Bloc Relations	CC 1
Geneva Developments	CC 3
Belgian Missile Decision	CC 6
Iran-Iraq War	CC 6
Global Roundup	CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Canada's Clark To Visit USSR 'Toward End of Mar'	A 1
Canadians Alarmed at SDI Link in NORAD Updating	A 1
Year's 2d U.S. Underground Nuclear Test Reported	A 1
Pentagon's Shuttle Base Completed at Vandenberg	A 1
Navy To Test Tomahawk Missiles on East Coast	A 2
Army Paper Article on U.S. Naval Power, Part II	A 2
[Markov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Mar]	
U.S. Continues Policy of 'State Terrorism'	A 4
U.S. Uses Foreign Aid for Political 'Blackmail'	A 5
U.S. Military, CIA Involved in Falasha Airlift	A 6
[Kulik]	
Murphy's Mideast Tour 'Step in Anti-Arab Game'	A 7
[Timoshkin]	
Burt Remarks on Role of Greece, Turkey in NATO	A 8
Greeks Protest U.S. Base Modernization	A 8
House Approves \$415 Million Military Aid to Spain	A 9
[Konstantinov]	

CHINA

Gromyko Receives PRC Ambassador Li Zewang [PRAVDA 24 Mar]	B 1
Arkhipov Meets With PRC Economic Delegation	B 1
Armacost Meets With Wu Xueqian, Ends 3-Day Visit	B 1
Restoration Work To Start on Great Wall of China [PRAVDA 22 Mar]	B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Friendship Society Holds Soiree in Pyongyang	C 1
DPRK Awards Medals to Soviet Specialists [PRAVDA 22 Mar]	C 1
PRAVDA's Tikhomirov Attacks U.S.-ROK Exercises [22 Mar]	C 1
Zilanov Interviewed on USSR-Japan Fishery Talks	C 2
Armacost Arrives in Tokyo for Talks on 'Strategic Aid'	C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistani Envoy Views Relations With USSR	D 1
Junejo Appointed Prime Minister of Pakistan	D 1
DRA Displays Arms Used in CIA Directed War	D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Public Meeting Marks Lao Party Anniversary	E 1
PRAVDA Reports on Anniversary [22 Mar]	E 1
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Event [22 Mar]	E 3
USSR, SRV Foreign Trade Officials Hold Talks [IZVESTIYA 22 Mar]	E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Romanov, Delegation Leave for MSZMP Congress	F 1
Seen Off by Grishin	F 1
Arrive 24 Mar	F 1
Tour Liberty Square	F 1
Congress Opens 25 Mar	F 1
Further on Visit by CSSR Defense Minister	F 2
Tour of Lenin Mausoleum	F 2
Meeting With Shcherbitskiy	F 2
24 Mar Departure	F 3
Jaruzelski Reports on Warsaw Pact Meeting [PRAVDA 22 Mar]	F 3
IZVESTIYA Cites PAP on Western 'Interference' [22 Mar]	F 3
LCY Central Committee Presidium Holds Session [PRAVDA 22 Mar]	F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Reportedly To Visit FRG, France	G	1
[Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG 24 Mar]		
FRG Bundesrat President Arrives in Moscow	G	1
New Book Sees Rise of 'Old German Militarism'	G	1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Mar]		
Belgian Deployment Decision 'Dangerous'	G	2
[Aksenov]		
USSR 'Willing' To Discuss SS-20's With Netherlands	G	3
[AFP]		
Soviet Delegation Ends Netherlands Visit	G	3
New Ambassador to Netherlands Appointed	G	3
UK Said Modernizing Air Defense System	G	4
USSR-UK Science, Education Agreement Signed	G	4
French Foreign Minister Dumas Criticizes SDI	G	4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Lebanese CP Condemns U.S. Links With Extremists	H	1
Israeli, Syrian Positions on Lebanon Reported	H	1
Israelis Deliberately Kill Newsmen in Lebanon	H	2
Journalist Describes 'Excesses' of Israeli Army	H	2
Israel Begins Maneuvers Near Lebanese Border	H	3
TASS Cites Iraqi, Iranian Battle Reports 22 Mar	H	3
23 March Reports	H	4
24 March Reports	H	4
Imperialism Using Gulf War for 'Selfish Purposes'	H	4
[Zorin]		
Reasons Cited Why U.S. Wants Gulf War To Continue	H	5
[Sheftunov]		
Egypt's NPUG Party Criticizes Mubarak Initiative	H	6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Mar]		
Council of Ministers Greets Chedli Klibi	H	7

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angolan Revolutionaries Appreciate Soviet Aid	J	1
[Zenovich and Semenov in PRAVDA 22 Mar]		
U.S. Aid to Sudan for Military Purposes	J	2
[Kulik]		
Parliamentary Delegation to Togo IPU Conference	J	3
Arrives in Togo	J	3
CPSU Delegation Leaves for Mali Congress	J	4
Communique on TU Delegation's Visit to Guinea	J	4
Communique on TU Officials' Visit to Madagascar	J	4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Soviet-Nicaraguan Cooperation Reaffirmed at Talks	K	1
Nicaraguan Defense Minister Denies CBW Charges	K	1
Somozists Increase Attacks Against Civilians	K	1

Commentator Views U.S. Policy on Grenada [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 22 Mar]	K 2
Soviet Delegation Returns From Brazil 20 Mar [IZVESTIYA 22 Mar]	K 2
Argentine Foreign Minister Cited on Ties With USSR	K 3
Preparations for 27-29 March Protest in Chile	K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Party Secretaries' Meeting Held in Moscow [PRAVDA 24 Mar]	R 1
Article Emphasizes Realism of CPSU Policy [PRAVDA 22 Mar]	R 3
Soviet TV Covers Academy of Sciences Session	R 7
Aleksandrov Addresses Session	R 9
New Minister of Power, Electrification Appointed [PRAVDA 24 Mar]	R 11
RSFSR Justice Ministry Collegium Session Held [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 Mar]	R 12
Odessa Education Bribe-Takers Imprisoned [IZVESTIYA 22 Mar]	R 12
New Kirgiz Minister of Construction Materials [SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 17 Feb]	R 13
Film Criticizes Nationalism in Western Ukraine	R 13
Briefs: Award to Sovetakan Rayon	R 13

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Soviet Paper Reviews February Industry Results [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 19 Mar]	S 1
USSR, CEMA 1984 Trade Figures Reported	S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Ligachev Attends Agriculture Academy Meeting	T 1
Commentary Views Irrigation, Crop Improvements [Ivashchenko]	T 1
Readiness of Spring Fieldwork Machinery Reported	T 2
Briefs: Farm Council Meeting	T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Launch of Ekran TV Satellite Reported	U 1
Shevchenko Fast Breeder Nuclear Reactor Described	U 1
Briefs: Research Vessels Study Whirlpools	U 2

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP

PM251126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting Between M.S. Gorbachev and the Consultative Council of the Socialist International on Disarmament"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met in the Kremlin 22 March with the Consultative Council of the Socialist International for Disarmament including:

Kalevi Sorsa, vice chairman of the Socialist International, chairman of the Consultative Council for Disarmament, Pentti Vaananen, secretary general of the Socialist International, Walter Hacker (Austria), secretary of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International for Disarmament, Robin Sirs (Canada), deputy secretary general of the Socialist International, Jenny Little, secretary for international issues of the Labor Party of Great Britain, Andreas von Buelow, chairman of the Commission for Security Issues under the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Heinrich Buchbinder, chairman of the Commission for Security Issues of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland, Chisato Tatebayashi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, Francois Gaudement, representative of the French Socialist Party, Antonio Garcia Pagan, representative of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Foreign Policy Commission and Commission for Defense Issues of the Chamber of Deputies of the Spanish parliament, Satiko Taguchi, secretary of the International Bureau, member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Party of Democratic Socialism of Japan, Lauri Kangas, secretary for international affairs of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, Allan Rosas, expert for disarmament affairs of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, Riitta Korhunen, editor of the newspaper SUOMEN SOSIAL DEMOKRAATTI.

Taking part in the meeting was Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Kalevi Sorsa has congratulated Mikhail Gorbachev on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Kalevi Sorsa has reported on the activities of the council in the interests of resolving the problems of limitation and discontinuation of the arms race. He said that after the meetings held in Moscow, the Consultative Council would visit Washington for talks with representatives of the U.S. Administration. The parties belonging to the Socialist International are concerned over the situation in the world, especially the incessant arms build-up. The Consultative Council of the Socialist International opposes, in particular, the militarization of outer space.

The hope was expressed that the Soviet Union jointly with the United States would make every possible effort to restrict the arms race and, moreover, to end it altogether. Kalevi Sorsa said that the socialist and social-democratic parties participating in the Socialist International would contribute to that goal. He noted that the problem of restricting the arms race concerned not only the USSR and the United States all of mankind and added that small countries and neutral and non-aligned states were called upon to and could make a contribution to that cause. The wish was expressed that the participants in the ongoing Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva would do everything possible to check the slip towards nuclear catastrophe. The year 1985, Kalevi Sorsa stressed, is a crucial year in which every possible measure should be taken to curb the arms race. In conclusion, Kalevi Sorsa expressed gratitude to the CPSU leadership for the welcome extended to the Consultative Council in Moscow and for the fruitful talks which had taken place.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state remained unchanged, as the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum had confirmed. The Soviet Union will follow unflaggingly the course of peace and progress.

It was noted in the course of the meeting that a very alarming situation had emerged in the world. The threat of nuclear war keeps growing. The arms race, unless curbed today, may evolve into a qualitatively new phase during which uncontrollable processes will begin. The situation is further compounded by deliberate actions aimed at subverting international trust and at aggravating confrontation in every direction. Threats of armed force and open intervention in the affairs of independent states are used merely because realities of the present-day world are disliked by certain forces.

The peace-loving public of the entire world call for an end to the dangerous arms race and removal of the war menace. Great hopes are pinned in this connection on the just-started Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

It is of principled importance that working out effective accords directed at preventing an arms race in outer space and ending it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, and at strengthening strategic stability will be the objective of the talks, as recorded in the joint Soviet-American statement. Ultimately, in the opinion of the sides, the talks should result in the elimination of all nuclear weapons everywhere.

The progress and productivity at the Geneva talks, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, depend first of all on whether both sides will unswervingly abide by the reached agreement on the subject and objectives of the talks in all its parts. The Soviet Union, for its part, will be doing everything in its power to fulfill this agreement. We shall judge the intentions of the American side by its practical actions. It is essential that each side show goodwill and readiness for sensible compromises and, the most important thing, that the principles of equality and identical security be strictly observed.

We are resolutely against the talks becoming a kind of cover for the continued escalation of the arms race. This is why the Soviet Union proposes a freeze on the sides of nuclear arsenals, and end to the further deployment of the missiles. In particular, we are convinced that the termination of new American missile deployments in Europe with a simultaneous end to the buildup of Soviet counter-measures would be most helpful in solving the entire complex of questions under discussion in Geneva.

Efforts of most diverse public and political forces of the present epoch are directed at preventing nuclear war. This is the aim of large-scale peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. These initiatives are in consonance with the UN decisions that reflect the views of the world community of nations. The public and leaders of many countries in no uncertain terms have come out in favor of returning to the policy of detente, terminating the arms race, and developing political dialogue and cooperation among states. The anti-war movement which has now become a major sociopolitical force in many a country emphatically advocates that. The awareness is spreading that in a nuclear age security of states cannot be based on force or threat of force. It is possible only as security for all. All this adds to the conviction that, given due effort, it is possible to bring about a change in the situation, to improve the international climate.

We know of the activities of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International in the field of disarmament and appreciate its striving to contribute to constructive dialogue, Mikhail Gorbachev said.

The parties of the Socialist International, in view of their political leverage and influence, can facilitate in many ways the improvement of the international situation and the ending of the arms race and increase their contribution to the saving of mankind from nuclear catastrophe. The international situation demands energetic and effective efforts of the workers and democratic movement in the struggle against the threat of war. The CPSU for its part is prepared to cooperate vigorously with all the peace-loving public forces, including the parties participating in the Socialist International. This is our firm and invariable course and we will continue to pursue it consistently.

The conversation passed in a friendly and constructive spirit.

Sorsa Comments After Meeting

AU221749 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 22, (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today said he would reply "in a good-mannered way" to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a summit, but gave no indication whether he was in favour of such a meeting.

"We pleaded in favour of such a summit during our meeting," the Finnish president of the Socialist International [SI] Consultative Council on Disarmament Kalevi Sorsa told a press conference after a meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and an SI delegation. But Mr. Gorbachev would only tell the delegation that he had sent a polite response to President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a summit, Mr. Sorsa added.

Mr. Reagan sent his message to Mr. Gorbachev when Vice President George Bush visited Moscow on March 13 for the funeral of President Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr. Gorbachev also told the Socialist International delegation today that the Soviet Union would pursue its policies in favour of disarmament "with more dynamism", Mr. Sorsa said.

The Soviet news agency TASS reported Mr. Gorbachev as saying: "A halt in the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and a halt in the increase of Soviet counter measures would contribute significantly to a solution of the questions being examined in Geneva." Mr. Gorbachev also said that both sides had to show good will and be ready to make reasonable compromises in the current U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

"What is most important is that the principles of equality and equal security are honoured," he said.

SI Austrian delegate Walter Hacker said he hoped that the Soviet and U.S. Foreign Ministers Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz would hold a meeting when they are both in Vienna on May 15 for celebrations on the 30th anniversary of the Austrian state. He said that such a meeting would be a good opportunity to raise the possibility of a Soviet-U.S. summit.

TASS did not mention any discussion of a possible summit during today's talks, nor did it mention the hope expressed by President Reagan yesterday to have a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev fairly soon.

III. 25 Mar 85

AA 4

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Sorsa Returns to Finland

LD222208 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, vice chairman of the Socialist International, chairman of the Consultative Council for Disarmament, has left Moscow for home today. He led a group of members of the council, who were on a visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

KAMPELMAN SUMMONED FROM GENEVA TO LOBBY FOR MX

LD231748 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Reports from Washington say that Max Kampelman, who heads the United States delegation at the current Soviet-American talks, has been summoned from Geneva by President Reagan. Mr Kampelman is to help persuade the House of Representatives of the United States Congress to endorse the appropriation of \$1.5 billion in the current fiscal year for the building of another 21 MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles. The United States Administration has been making absurd claims that the missiles will help reach agreements on the arms race limitation at the Geneva talks.

REAGAN'S RADIO ADDRESS CONFIRMS REARMAMENT POLICY

LD241448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 24 March (TASS) -- The policy of "guns instead of butter" remains the main course of the Reagan administration. This was once again confirmed by President Reagan's latest radio address.

The White House head once again publicized his own program for the "rearmament of America," which is directed towards wrecking the approximate strategic parity in an attempt to acquire military supremacy over the Soviet Union. He was justifying a gigantic increase in military expenditure and insisting on congressional approval for all major arms systems by frightening his audience with the scarecrow of the "Soviet military threat." In this respect he again permitted himself to make crude attacks on the USSR and its foreign policy.

As is known, the arms race being pushed along by the White House is to cost the American taxpayer more than 2 trillion dollars over the next few years. Mass redirection of national funds to the nonproductive military sphere has acutely aggravated the country's economic problems and led to an unprecedented federal budget deficit, now approaching 200 billion dollars annually. Reagan was forced to admit that this deficit represents a serious danger to the country's economic prosperity. He warned that unless urgent measures are adopted to cut this "colossal liability" it "will grow by another 750 billion dollars" over the next 3 years, which will "put America's future under a terrible threat."

Contrary to all logic and common sense, Reagan simultaneously asserted that this deficit is not caused by the gigantic Pentagon budgets, but by social expenditure. Proceeding from this "premise," he called on Congress to continue liquidating very important social programs, specifically, cancelling those providing local authorities with federal assistance to deal with serious problems; specifically, hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and aid for students.

Observers are recalling in this respect that during the Reagan administration's years in power social spending has already been cut by more than 100 billion dollars, but the administration has not only failed to balance the federal budget, which it solemnly swore to do in 1984, but has taken the budget deficit to record levels.

Observers are viewing Reagan's speech as part of an administration campaign to work on public opinion and Congress for the benefit of its militaristic programs. Specifically, the House of Representatives will be voting at the beginning of next week on further appropriations for the construction program of the first-strike MX missile. With the assistance of a mass "arm twisting" campaign, the administration has dragged this bill through the Senate and is now putting every effort into forcing the House of Representatives to follow that example.

REAGAN URGES CONGRESS TO APPROVE MX PROGRAM

LD221622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] The U.S. Administration intends to continue its course of building up the nuclear arms race further. At a news conference in the White House, President Reagan urged Congress to approve the Pentagon's programs on accumulating and perfecting the first-strike offensive weapons, MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, as quickly as possible. Reagan has also confirmed his administration's determination to speed up developing the star wars program. At the same time, he made it very clear that Washington will demand unreserved support from its NATO allies for these dangerous plans. The broad West European public, however, is not going to put up with Washington's militarist plans.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. PLANS TO DEPLOY MX MISSILES

LD222224 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 22 Mar 85

["Washington's Course Is To Tip the Balance of Forces" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. Administration plans to tip the existing balance of forces within the next year or two by deploying first-strike MX nuclear missiles. Washington is seeking to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union even before the United States begins to field components of its "star wars" defences. To this end senior administration officials resort to different ploys to prepare public opinion in the country and secure funds for the production of the second batch of 21 MX missiles. Some of them claim that MX missiles are "bargaining chips" at the talks with the Russians while others predict that the success of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks will depend exclusively on MX missiles. Still others go so far as claiming that MX missiles are being built just to be scrapped right away.

Meeting editors of provincial newspapers and radio stations at the White House, President Reagan stated that the immediate aim of his administration at the Geneva talks was to achieve reductions in American and Soviet offensive nuclear forces. He is echoed by Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, according to whom the United States seeks in the field of strategic nuclear weapons drastic reductions in the number and yields of the strategic forces rather than limitations on them.

So the United States is talking about "reductions" in strategic nuclear forces. But in the next breath, so to speak, the White House chiefs advocate the production and deployment of MX missiles and demand another 1.5 billion dollars for their manufacture.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz pointed out openly in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that the administration had a program to build 100 missiles and that their deployment was to begin next year. MX nuclear strategic missiles, Shultz said, will complement the potential of the U.S. Navy and bomber Air Force.

But things do not stop here. According to the U.S. press, the deployment of 100 MX missiles is just the first of the three phases of the fulfillment of a top secret plan envisioning the deployment of at least 200 missiles of that type. This is what the striving of the White House to "reduce" nuclear potential looks like in practice.

But even this plan is not final, it appears. During congressional debates on MX funding, some of the law-makers pointed out obvious signs in the Reagan administration's plans that an attempt is being made to integrate into a single system MX first-strike nuclear missiles and the space-based anti-satellite system; in other words, to incorporate 100-200 MX missiles into the infamous "star wars" program.

These seem to be the actual plans of the present leaders of the U.S. Administration, while talk about the White House's commitment to the elimination of nuclear weapons is just a diversionary ploy.

U.S. POSITION AT GENEVA IGNORES JANUARY ACCORD

LD222038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1358 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva, 22 Mar (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

It is reported from reliable sources that at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons, after a series of plenary sessions the delegations will break up next week into three groups. This was envisaged by the accord reached by the foreign ministers of both countries in January of this year in Geneva. The joint Soviet-U.S. statement stressed that the whole range of questions concerning space and nuclear weapons -- strategic and medium-range -- would be examined and dealt with in mutual interconnection.

Now, however, judging by reports that have percolated from the press, the American delegation is behaving as if no such accord had existed. The principle of the mutual interconnection of the questions to be discussed is being disputed, and there are endless attempts to push to one side the problem of the nonmilitarization of space and declare it to be "artificial" and "non-existent". At the same time official U.S. propaganda continues to advertise widely President Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative", by depicting this aggressive doctrine as a "loftily moral," "humane" idea, called upon to guarantee world stability and security. These absurd assertions have been repeated in particular by the U.S. representative at the session of the conference on disarmament taking place here.

Although bilateral negotiations between the USSR and the U.S. delegations are taking place in confidence, it may be surmised that the U.S. side will also use the same approved theses relating to the "research", the "purely defensive" nature of Reagan's doctrine, not reckoning with the fact that in no way do they tally with elementary logic and the known facts.

To a lesser degree, what also looks strange is the fact that, as has become known, the U.S. delegation arrived at Geneva in the mood to curtail the first "procedural" part of the negotiations and set off home for the Easter holidays. It is doubtful whether such "holiday" moods testify to a serious approach and correspond to the aspirations of the international community awaiting very rapid and specific results from the participants.

More than once USSR leaders have stated that the Soviet delegation will carry on a dialogue in an honest and businesslike manner and that the same attitude should be expected from the U.S. side. The U.S. representatives assure that they are of a no less serious disposition. However, the best proof of sincerity at the negotiations is the rough observation of the letter and the spirit of the January accord. Here the words and the deeds of the U.S. side, judging by everything, agree badly one with the other.

GRINEVSKIY SUMS UP RESULTS OF CDE SESSION

LD221335 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Stockholm March 22 TASS -- A regular round of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe ended here today.

Summing up the results of the past session, the leader of the Soviet delegation, Oleg Grinevskiy, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent that discussion which was held in the working groups made it possible to consider more deeply both political and military confidence-building measures. However, the conference proved unable to start talks in the full sense of the word.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, for their part, did their utmost for the work of the conference to proceed in a businesslike manner. A broad response has been roused by the Soviet Union's proposal, which is based on the joint initiatives of socialist countries, on the basic provisions of a treaty on non-use of military force. The proposal became the pivot of the political discussion at the conference. The awareness of the need to give the most binding character to the principle of non-use of force increasingly penetrates the political fabric of the talks. The point now is to embody this major international obligation in exact wordings.

Socialist countries also suggest that the elaboration of confidence-building measures in the military field be started, of more considerable in character and broader-in-scope ones as compared with the measures which are provided for by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and which are already in effect. They also put forward proposals with initiatives of these matters.

However, the businesslike rhythm of the Stockholm conference is being hampered by the non-constructive stand of the United States and some NATO countries. Throughout the session they were staging a farce of introducing the same proposals now separately, now together. This took two months, although the tense situation in Europe, the continuing deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles there, and the arms race urgently call for taking measures without delay to lessen the danger of military confrontation and to strengthen European security.

The NATO proposals do not contain anything new. Like before, they are aimed at revealing the military activities of the Warsaw Treaty countries and at gaining one-sided military advantages. Like before, they do not meet the requirements of the equality of rights and equal respect for security. Those proposals do not take into account anywhere and in anything the considerations which were expressed by socialist and non-aligned states.

It is not a secret to anyone that under discussion in Stockholm are complex problems which involve the sensitive aspects of security. Success can be achieved only if measures which are being suggested do not pursue the aim of gaining one-sided advantages of any kind. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are ready for honest and equal talks. One would like our partners for the talks to understand the Soviet Union's stand and reciprocate. Then agreement will become possible. Next session of the conference is to begin on May 14.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD241655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 24 Mar 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin; All-Union Radio political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

Foreign Policy Tasks

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades! At the regular CPU Central Committee Politburo meeting, great attention was paid to questions regarding our party's foreign policy activity. It was stressed that the Soviet Union will firmly and consistently continue to pursue a course of peace and progress and follow the Leninist principles of peace and peaceful coexistence.

[Bovin] Specifically, there was discussion of the many talks and meetings our party and state leadership has recently had, as you know, comrades, with the heads of the delegations that came to Moscow. There was, first and foremost, a meeting with the leaders of the socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact countries, meetings with the leaders of the nonaligned states, and with a number of representatives of the capitalist states. The fundamental, chief results of those talks and meetings were summed up at the Politburo meeting. And the chief idea contained in the Politburo decision in this regard is that those meetings and talks once again showed the consistency and continuity of the basic foundations of the Soviet Union's foreign policy line. But you all know, of course, that when we speak about consistency continuity, and stability, this in no way means any type of paralysis because in fact no policy can be immobile if it wants to be effective. The stability of principles does not rule out, but presupposes flexibility and the ability to alter one's actions depending on changing circumstances.

[Shishlin] I believe, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, that the Party Central Committee Politburo's latest decisions which sum up the results of the talks held in Moscow, yet again show the whole crucial nature of the current situation in international affairs. Now, as we are coming to the end of the 3d month of 1985, we can say quite definitely that this is a year of very serious, active, and energetic political and diplomatic work to put international relations on an even keel.

[Bovin] Yes, it does appear that some sort of hope has opened up now, with a realization of all the difficulties that exist and the fact that this is a transitional moment in the situation, because Geneva may provide some forward progress, or it may not. Particularly important in this situation is the overall line of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community which is in fact now being implemented in practice in this complex situation. This is what was primarily noted in the Politburo decision on the meeting Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had with the leaders of the socialist countries and fraternal parties.

Bloc Relations

[Levin] It was once again stressed at the extraordinary Party Central Committee plenum that our party's prime precept is to strengthen the friendship and cohesion of the socialist countries, and the events over the past few days most vividly show how that principle is being implemented in practice. Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, you already mentioned Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with the leaders of party and state of the Warsaw Pact members, and the exchange of opinions at that meeting confirmed the united approach to the topical questions discussed which will promote the further development and improvement of all-round links between the fraternal countries and their close cooperation in the political, economic, ideological, defense, and other spheres.

[Bovin] Here, too, is a very specific point; specifically, the term of the Warsaw Pact expires on 14 May.

[Levin] Those socialist member-countries of the Warsaw Pact spoke out in favor of extending the term of the treaty, which is of great importance.

[Shishlin] I would like to add to what has been said; namely, that the fine concepts such as friendship and cohesion are realized in all the political decisions adopted by the socialist countries with the aim of taking energetic action to improve international relations. These concepts assume material form in the expansion of our economic links and the work that is accomplished to increase socialist economic integration. Naturally, it is simply impossible to overestimate the significance of cooperation in the economic sphere, and this applies equally to our joint work in the ideological sphere. Of course, the most important aspects of our ideological work are the creative, positive work, the quest for ways of perfecting socialist countries. It is a mutual study of each other's experience and the enrichment of each socialist country with each other's experience.

[Levin] I would like to return, Nikolay Vladimirovich, to the question that you touched upon regarding the socialist countries' economic cooperation. This week Comrades Tikhonov, Gromyko, and Ryzhkov had meetings with the Romanian delegation; then Comrade Tikhonov had talks with Filipov, Bulgarian Council of Ministers chairman. The chief accent at those meetings was in fact on the development of our economic cooperation, and stress was laid on the particular importance of implementing the decisions of last year's economic summit meeting.

[Bovin] Yes, but there was discussion of more profound questions, such as the coordination of plans, which is very important, and the coordination of technical and economic policy. It is around this that the chief problems now lie, specifically the measures that we must adopt to be at the right level, so to speak, of scientific and technological progress. As we all know, the scientific and technological revolution is now entering a new phase. Very complex processes are now under way on a world scale, and to comprehend those processes, to become involved in them and not lag behind -- that is now an enormously important task also being solved within the CEMA framework and all those numerous meetings that are taking place.

[Levin] Also worthy of attention is the fact that these plans are coordinated before being ratified by the national legislative bodies.

[Bovin] That's just how it should be: We did not learn all of this at once, but we have now learned, and realize that you first of all have to reach agreement and coordinate things, and then ratify the plans. We now know this.

[Levin] In this connection I would once again like to draw our listeners' attention to the conclusions drawn at the regular CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting; namely, it is from the pooling of efforts that each of the fraternal countries gains an increasingly large national economic benefit. The socialist countries completed last year successfully. To remind you, comrades, industrial production in Bulgaria grew by 4.5 percent; in Hungary 3 percent; in the GDR 4.2 percent; in Mongolia 8.3 percent; in Poland 5.3 percent; in Romania 7 percent; and in Czechoslovakia 3.9 percent. This indicates that the socialist countries' development is proceeding at a faster rate than at the beginning of the 5-year period. This is reassuring, but many problems lie ahead of us and, as was also stressed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting, we are solving them jointly.

The socialist countries view their success as a basis for further advancement and implementing the bold plans for the further development of industry and agriculture and raising the peoples' well-being. But, quite naturally, we need to secure peaceful conditions and guarantee peaceful, creative labor to implement those plans and put them into practice. We need peace.

Geneva Development

[Bovin] Here, of course, both our attention and the attention of world public opinion are now riveted on what is happening in Geneva. It is obvious why. The overall world climate depends on what is decided, or what is not decided, there. Well, the situation there is -- although, of course, there's not a particularly great deal you can say about Geneva, as you know, comrades, because they agreed there that the talks would be held in secret -- that a real exchange of opinions has already started. In other words, the Americans are presenting their point of view, their position, and we are presenting ours. That is roughly what the situation is now. Of course, what is going on around the Geneva talks can be seen far more clearly and is far more evident, and certain conclusions can also be drawn from that standpoint.

[Shishlin] Here it has to be said that there are two circles around Geneva. One of these is the Soviet circle, and it is true to say that the Soviet position, both on the eve of the Geneva talks and when the talks started, is in fact aimed at searching for a reasonable compromise.

[Levin] The Soviet Union's position at the Geneva talks was set out very precisely by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his meeting with the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International. He said that progress at the talks and the results they bring depend first and foremost on whether both sides adhere strictly to all the parts of the agreement reached on the subject and aims of the talks. For its part, the Soviet Union will do everything it can to put that agreement into practice. We will judge the intentions of the U.S. side by the practical action that it takes. Each of the sides must show goodwill and a readiness for reasonable compromises, and, most importantly, there must be strict observation of the principles of equality and equal security. We are resolutely against the talks being turned into some sort of screen concealing a further buildup of the arms race. That is why the Soviet Union is proposing that the nuclear arsenals of the sides be frozen and that the further deployment of missiles be halted. In particular, we are convinced that halting the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, at the same time as an end to the stepping up of the Soviet countermeasures, will substantially promote the solution of the whole complex of questions under discussion in Geneva. This week, too, talks were held between Comrade Gromyko and Comrade Fischer, the GDR foreign minister. The coordination of foreign policy is the standard practice of socialist international relations; that course is pursued constantly and systematically, and those talks continue the overall line of cooperation among the socialist countries. The statement on the results of that visit notes, in particular, and I would especially like to draw our listeners' attention to this, that the GDR fully supports the position of the Soviet Union at the talks in Geneva with the United States on space and nuclear weapons. We are supported by all the countries of the socialist community.

[Shishlin] As for the U.S. circle around Geneva, here the picture looks somewhat different.

[Levin] Totally different.

[Shishlin] The United States is stubbornly clinging to the President's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

[Bovin] You know, comrades, that this is the official title, Strategic Defense Initiative, but literally 2 days after Reagan spoke, Senator Kennedy made a speech and called it a star wars program, and this name stuck, while the President became upset. He is terribly displeased with it being called star wars. One journalist, William Safire of THE NEW YORK TIMES, even announced a competition, saying that as the President does not like star wars, let's find another name. It seems that nobody was able to think up a better one.

[Shishlin] But one way or another the overall allocations for this star wars program, or the Strategic Defense Initiative, are considerable -- \$26 billion over 5 years. The propaganda apparatus in the United States has been switched on to publicize this very dangerous and costly venture. And -- this may be even more substantial -- the United States is making every effort to line up its allies. In particular, it is a matter of involving West Germany, Japan, and Britain, i.e. to make use of the intellectual and technological potential of those countries in order to put these ideas into practice. Well, strictly speaking, the idea is a simple one. In the final analysis it amounts to aiming at achieving a sort of strategic breakthrough in relation to the Soviet Union, and to supplying a solution to the tasks which had been posed for a number of years by the present U.S. Administration, namely to ensure military strategic superiority.

[Bovin] The thing is not only what they are intending to do in space, Nikolay Vladimirovich, but what they are already now doing on earth.

[Shishlin] Absolutely.

[Bovin] Because all these programs to modernize the U.S. strategic triad have not only not been set aside, but they are being fully implemented now. Take the unfolding of the MX battle they had this last week in Congress.

[Shishlin] Yes, Aleksander Yevgeniyevich, I think we must remind our listeners that we are talking about the intercontinental ballistics missiles with 10 warheads. Every warhead is 150 metric kilotons, and the power of this warhead is 20 times greater than the power of the warhead which was used to destroy the Japanese city of Hiroshima.

[Bovin] Yes, these are the most up-to-date missiles, very accurate. The Americans estimate that the range of probable deviation is only 90 meters i.e. they make a precise hit. The President is now demanding appropriations for 21 MX missiles, about \$1.5 billion. Following direct pressure on the Senate last week, the Senate confirmed this program of Reagan by 55 votes against 45, while the House of Representatives is so far short of resisting and will be voting next week. A few days ago Shultz wrote an article in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, under the topical headline: "Arms Control and MX -- Both Are Needed." You see the irrationality of the American attitude? On the one hand to sit in Geneva and talk about disarmament, while on the other hand in fact to continue the arms buildup. And this is their sort of logic. I shall simply read you an extract from the article by the U.S. secretary of state. MX, says Shultz, is an essential element of the modernization of our aging strategic deterrent forces. It is not a trump card at the negotiations, he stresses. However, this question has a direct bearing on our chances of success in Geneva. The incentives pushing the Soviet Union to embark on effective measures to reduce nuclear weapons will be considerably reduced if we unilaterally halt the creation of a substantially important component of the modernization of U.S. strategic forces. There is also an upside-down logic here. Shultz understands that the U.S. congressmen, many of them, want success in Geneva.

He is trying to prove to them that the more actively we conduct this modernization policy, the more new missiles there are, the easier we shall find it to reach agreement with the Russians in Geneva, although on the contrary the reverse situation applies here. But nonetheless, the interests of politicking, I would say, invert common sense for the Americans and make them think in a manner far from logical; that's how I'd put it.

[Levin] Vice President Bush of the United States also spoke in the very same vein recently at the Council for International Relations in Baltimore. He also argued in favor of deploying MX missiles, and said that it will help the attainment of an agreement in Geneva. But this speech by Bush deserves attention in my view for another reason. In exhorting the congressmen to vote for MX, he spoke this sentence: If Congress votes against, it will lead to a senseless waste of billions of dollars already invested in the MX program. Incidentally, the strategic initiative...

[Shishlin interrupts] Thirteen billion dollars they have spent on MX, I think.

[Bovin] Already on MX.

[Levin] The same thing is happening with the strategic initiative. They speak out about scientific research work and are allocating 26 billion to it, and then they'll say, well, lads, we've spent so much, we can't just keep it to research, we must put the weapons into space.

[Shishlin] Well, it is typical all the same that these U.S. plans for the militarization of space are causing concern in progressive public circles. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are resolutely against these plans. U.S. allies are also alarmed by these plans. Quite recently, Prime Minister Fabius of France gave an interview to the U.S. weekly TIME. This is what he says concerning this U.S. program: The implementation of the American initiative in the area of strategic defense will lead to the opening of new areas of the arms race, as a result of which the approximate balance of forces which has come about in the world may be violated. A perfectly clear statement.

[Levin] Incidentally, as the British press reports, a very sharp clash occurred a few days ago between British Foreign Secretary Howe, and Assistant U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Perle. Howe, in a very cautious way, expressed some misgivings in relation to this same American Strategic Defense Initiative. Officially, you know, the Thatcher government supports the United States.

[Bovin] They, like the other NATO members, support scientific research work. That is how they put it. But as for deploying or not deploying, say, this system, that will be only after talks with the Soviet Union. That is the position.

[Levin] But, at the same time, they are already expressing great doubts, great misgivings over the American concept. Although this was expressed very delicately, Perle made sharp attacks on Howe, and in general, I think that in so doing Perle achieved only the reverse effect: He gave wide publicity to the row and showed the British public that the United States does not want to allow any delicacy in this matter, but is fully determined to press ahead very sharply. Speaking of sharpness, by the way, our attention is drawn to the fact that when he was recently in Canada, on 18 March, Reagan issued such anti-Soviet statements as he has not permitted himself for a long time, and these sharp attacks against our country, against the background of Geneva, are of course food for thought.

[Shishlin] But I still want to come back to the theme of opposition to the American plans which, it seems to me, fully merit our attention, in particular in connection with the Moscow visit of the social democrats of the Socialist International group.

[Bovin] This is a special group created by the Socintern to work out questions of disarmament and arms control; it specializes in these problems.

Belgian Missile Decision

[Levin] In speaking of the public's attitude on matters concerning problems of the arms race, one should also mention the occurrences which were played out in Belgium last week connected with the decision of the Belgian Government on the deployment of the first 16 of the total number of 49 American cruise missiles at Florennes base. You probably already know, comrades, the fairly scandalous, I would call it, history of this decision. The decision was made by the government at the time when the planes bringing the missiles had already left U.S. territory and were heading for Belgium. You know that the deployment itself started before parliament had confirmed the government's decision. This also is a very clear indication of how the United States twisted the arm of the Belgian Government and how the Government is ignoring the views of parliament and the population, especially if one considers that according to data from public opinion polls, 82 percent of Belgians are against the deployment of these missiles. But, in the final analysis, the parliament approved, by a majority of votes, the given decision of the government in which the Christian Democrats play first fiddle. It is very important to note that wide sections of the West European public -- and not only the democratic public -- now consider that the success of the Belgian Christian Democrats in implementing their policy on missile deployment may cost them very dearly. For example, the British FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper writes that the debate on the issue of deploying U.S. cruise missiles in Belgium dealt a blow to the Christian Democrats. Ahead, at the end of this year, there are to be parliamentary elections, and there are very serious grounds for supposing that the decision foisted on the country by the government led by the Christian Democrat Martens could cost the party a great deal in the coming poll.

Iran-Iraq War

[Shishlin] Apart from the number one problem of curbing the arms race, there also exists the burning question of overcoming conflict situations. Look at what has happened in the past week in that senseless war between Iran and Iraq. Now the victims are being counted: How many has one side lost, how many has the other side lost. Even independent observers reckon that at least 25,000 Iranian soldiers have died in these battles.

[Levin] Overall, it is said there have been up to 700,000 dead and wounded on both sides, but there are even higher figures: For example, U.S. television considers that Iran alone has lost 260,000 men over the 53 months of the war. Apart from the human losses, one must mention that both sides are suffering enormous material damage as a result of this year: damage as a result of destruction caused by military action, damage from the fall in oil production. Let me give you a few figures. In Iraq in 1979, 168 million tons of oil were extracted, but in 1983 only 44 million. This indirectly affects other countries which traded with Iraq, which bought oil from Iraq, and are now suffering from this. Now, when there has been a fresh outburst of military action -- generally it has been very much a case of trench warfare, but this week the smouldering fire has burst into a bright and devouring flame -- the conclusion may be reached that the two sides have not yet exhausted their strengths.

May I remind you that the population of Iran is 42 million, of Iraq 14 million. According to the London Institute of Strategic Studies, Iraq's Armed Forces number approximately 350,000 to 400,000 while the Armed forces of Iran are at least twice as large. Iraq to some extent compensates for Iran's superiority in manpower by having its Armed Forces better equipped with military hardware. All these statistics merely give rise to the fear that the military actions could still continue for a very long time. You know that the United Nations has made strenuous efforts to try and put a stop to the blood-letting, to put a stop to the war between Iran and Iraq, but so far without success. Now these efforts by various sides are being activated, and one would very much like to hope that both sides will now realize the utter futility of this war. Unfortunately, that has not happened yet; the military action goes on, and, moreover, there is no end in sight.

[Shishlin] Although the war directly affects only Iran and Iraq, in fact, of course, it also affects the countries of the Persian Gulf and the whole Near East zone, and it has, of course, an unfavorable effect on the political climate in the world.

Global Roundup

[Levin] But coming back to global problems, it has to be said once again that the main thing is to combine and build up efforts in the cause of preventing an arms race in space and stopping the arms race on earth. It is precisely in this direction, as the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo says, that the Soviet Union will exert its efforts at the Soviet-American talks which began recently in Geneva; it is in this direction that we act in all international forums. It is our sincere desire that the negative development of international relations be stopped, that an end be put to the arms race, that detente be revived, and that in Europe, which stands on the threshold of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the European conference, that this date should be marked not as a remembrance of the past, but as a stimulus for the further development of the process of pan-European cooperation and security.

[Shishlin] And, Viktor Nikolayevich, it has to be said that the fate of the Geneva talks depends not only on the efforts of diplomats and of the Soviet and American representatives there. The fate and success of Geneva also depends on the actions of social forces, of diverse political circles, in the socialist, capitalist, and nonaligned countries.

[Levin] Yes, the efforts of the most varied social and political forces of the day are now directed towards the prevention of nuclear war. Directed towards this goal are the large-scale, peace-loving initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. They are in harmony with the decisions of the United Nations, which express the views of the world community of states. The public and leaders of many countries of the world are clearly in favor of a return to the policy of detente, an end to the arms race, and the development of a political dialogue and cooperation between states. This is resolutely supported by the antiwar movement, which has now become a major public and political force in many countries. There is growing understanding of the fact that in the nuclear age the security of states cannot be built on force or the threat of force: It is possible only in the sense of security for all. All this strengthens one's conviction that, given the necessary efforts, it is possible to achieve a turn-around in the situation and an improvement in the international climate.

[Shishlin] The problem of curbing the arms race concerns everyone, it is a common cause. The fact that understanding of this is growing is, of course, quite vital, and is an encouraging element in today's international realities.

[Levin] On that, we end our program for today. Thank you, dear comrades, for listening.

CANADA'S CLARK TO VISIT USSR 'TOWARD END OF MAR'

LD230228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Clark, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union toward the end of March at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

CANADIANS ALARMED AT SDI LINK IN NORAD UPDATING

LD251125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 25 Mar 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] There is serious alarm on the other side of the Atlantic. I have in mind the United State's northern neighbor, Canada. Many people who live in the maple leaf country regard the agreement on the so-called modernization within the NORAD [North American Defense] framework, recently concluded in Quebec, as yet another step along the path of involving Canada in the Pentagon's plans for star wars preparations.

The 52 new microwave radar stations, due to be built in Canada's Arctic regions over the next few years, replacing the obsolete early warning Dewline [Distant Early Warning] system, are undoubtedly merely a link within the general chain of the Pentagon's space escapades.

After all, it is not for nothing that [U.S. Secretary of Defence] Weinberger, speaking after the conclusion of the Canadian-American talks in Quebec, stated without hesitation that, and I quote, antimissile forward-based arms can be deployed in Canada, the United States, and at sea. This admission gave rise to an explosion of indignation in the maple leaf country, since it runs counter to the NORAD Treaty, which states outright that Canada will never participate in the American antimissile defense system and that the treaty was signed for the sake of joint air defense.

Alas, times and mores change and, as we can see, the spirit and the letter of agreements foisted by Washington upon its partners to the accompaniment of verbiage about the mythical communist threat also change.

YEAR'S 2D U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST REPORTED

LD240826 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 24 TASS -- The United States has staged another underground nuclear test, the U.S. Department of Energy reported. It said the tested munition's yield was from 20 to 150 kilotons. It was exploded at a testing range in Nevada. The blast was the second nuclear test announced in the United States this year. The first one took place at the same range on March 15.

PENTAGON'S SHUTTLE BASE COMPLETED AT VANDENBERG

LD251010 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 25 TASS -- The Reagan administration is fast implementing a programme of militarizing outer space.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, most contribution and equipment-assembly work has been completed on the new launching complex for re-usable spacecraft at the Vandenberg Air Base in California. The complex, to be fully owned by the Pentagon, is assigned an important part in the U.S. military space programme. The newspaper writes that the Defence Department already spent about three billion dollars since 1979. At present, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, engineers and technicians are busy installing and testing electronic equipment.

The launch of the first shuttle from the new complex is scheduled for the beginning of the next year. Overall, the Pentagon intends to launch up to 10 spacecraft from there a year. Simultaneously with the launch complex, the newspaper recalls, the U.S. Air Force is building a joint centre of space operations in Colorado State.

NAVY TO TEST TOMAHAWK MISSILES ON EAST COAST

LD230600 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 23 TASS -- The United States is about to take another step in the intensive escalation of the arms race. The Pentagon has announced that this autumn the J.S. Navy will begin testing Tomahawk cruise missiles in the zone of the U.S. eastern coast, in particular, in Florida and the Gulf of Mexico.

These tests are a part of the massive "rearmament" program of the U.S. Navy. According to a Pentagon spokesman, it is planned to buy under that program a total of about 4,000 cruise missiles to be fielded on U.S. warships. He added that they would be missiles of several types, that is, both strategic and medium-range.

ARMY PAPER ARTICLE ON U.S. NAVAL POWER, PART II

PM221257 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Captain A. Markov; second article in series: "In Pursuit of Superiority at Sea"]

[Text] 2. The U.S. Navy in the Pacific

The United States has always displayed great interest in the Pacific Ocean basin, but in recent years this interest has increased still further. The idea that the Pacific region is destined to become "the future of the whole world" can be heard increasingly frequently in the speeches of Washington's leading figures.

What is U.S. Pacific strategy and its aim? However the Pentagon may try to conceal its true intentions, the imperialist goals and methods of attaining them are obvious: U.S. Pacific strategy is aimed at suppressing national liberation movements in this region, stepping up U.S. military presence, and creating in the East a military bloc like the aggressive NATO bloc.

The main aim of the United States' militarist preparations in the Pacific region consists in the selfsame illusory calculations of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and strengthening its hegemonistic positions. The Armed Forces and, within them, the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific, are designed to be the main instrument to implement these adventurist plans.

As in the Atlantic, the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific include strategic sea-based forces and general forces.

The strategic forces are based on nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines. It should be stressed that the new missile-carrying submarines like the Ohio, armed with Trident I missiles, are primarily entering the Pacific Ocean zone. The 17th squadron already has four missile-carrying submarines of this type. By 1990 it is planned to have fitted the squadron out fully with 10 submarines. In the estimation of foreign military experts, over 2,000 nuclear warheads will be focused on them. As of 1989 it is planned to begin deployment of the new Trident II ballistic missile on the submarines, which will increase still further the nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines' combat potential and zone of application.

The U.S. general naval forces in the Pacific now include up to 200 ships, over 1,500 aircraft, and about 400,000 servicemen. A special role in the Pacific zone is assigned to the 7th operational fleet. It usually includes 3 aircraft carriers with 240 aircraft on board, 8-9 multiple purpose nuclear-powered submarines, over 30 cruisers, destroyers, frigates, and assault vessels, and about 10 support ships and vessels. Some of the ships and submarines are earmarked for actions in the Indian Ocean where they go under the operational command of the leadership of the interventionist forces, the so-called U.S. Central Command.

With a view to supporting the activity of the 7th Fleet in the region, a ramified system of basing has been created and is being constantly built up in the region. For instance, the Subic Bay U.S. Navy Base (one of the main bases outside the United States -- A. M.) is situated in the Philippines. It is the main link in the system of logistic support for the naval forces. Right now the base is being expanded and modernized and nuclear weapons depots are being constructed here. Americans use the ports of Japan and South Korea like their own territory. Thus, Yokosuka port, where the largest U.S. naval complex in the Far East is situated, is always open to U.S. warships, including nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and submarines, and to ships with nuclear weapons on board. The Sasebo Navy Base, situated at the entry to the Sea of Japan, is also regularly used for these purposes.

The 7th Fleet is a kind of militarist spearhead, the U.S. naval gendarme in the region. The basis of the Pacific Fleet, its nucleus, consists of the 3d operational fleet based in Hawaii and the continental part of the United States. The 3d Fleet serves as the permanent reserve for the 7th Fleet. Its ships can be dispatched at any moment to fulfill the Pentagon's aggressive plans in the waters of the Far East. The 3d Fleet includes 4-5 aircraft carrier groups, each of which has up to 80 combat aircraft. The aircraft can deliver missile and bomb strikes against sea-based and ground-based targets at a range of up to 1,000 km from the aircraft carrier. A considerable proportion of these aircraft can carry nuclear weapons. The warships are armed with modern weapons and in 1984 the Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles began to be deployed on them.

To demonstrate the strength of the 3d Fleet the United States is carrying out the "Rimpac" maneuvers and is bringing in its immediate and remote neighbors in the region, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, to take part. In 1984 over 80 warships, including the sophisticated nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson, took part in these maneuvers.

A considerable place in U.S. military preparations is assigned to the Marines, which are the most mobile troops and well equipped with modern weaponry. Two of the three Marine divisions in the United States are stationed in the Pacific. One has been advanced to the front line of its proposed use and is permanently stationed in Okinawa (Japan).

In addition to these Marine, a reinforced battalion of over 2,000 men ready for immediate shore landing with full weaponry and the necessary combat equipment is constantly on board the 7th Fleet ships.

According to press reports, over 10,000 U.S. Marines and commandos from elite South Korean Army units recently "stormed and captured" a section of the Korean Peninsula's southeast coast near the port of P'ohang. The landing was covered from the sea by artillery and rocket fire from some 50 ships and by dozens of combat helicopters and supersonic ground attack aircraft from the U.S. Navy's aircraft carrier Midway. This operation, codenamed "Two-Headed Dragon," was the culmination of the "Team Spirit-85" large-scale joint maneuvers by U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces, in progress since 1 February. Altogether they involved over 200,000 soldiers and officers, including U.S. units transported from U.S. territory and also from bases in Japan, the Philippines, and Guam. The primary purpose of the annual "Team Spirit" maneuvers, the newspaper MAINICHI writes, is to rehearse large-scale punitive operations in the planet's "hot spots," which the Pentagon is preparing to implement. The scenario of these exercises is openly aggressive, envisaging the delivery of so-called "preemptive strikes deep inside enemy territory."

In accordance with the aggressive "forward defense" concept, the U.S. command is using the Navy to build up tension close to the Soviet Union's borders. There have been increasingly frequent instances of large-scale exercises of an openly provocative nature being conducted off the Soviet Far East coast. In the past few years, for example, ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet appeared for the first time in postwar history close to the coast of Kamchatka. Assault ships with Marines on board have made their way to the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk.

A powerful military grouping of armed forces in the Pacific Ocean zone is needed by the U.S. military-political leadership for the implementation of its expansionist plans. They involve three fundamental propositions: to fully restore the United States' former role as leading Pacific power, a role it lost after the shameful military and political defeat in Vietnam; to step up military activity in the region by its allies, primarily Japan and South Korea; and finally, to involve ASEAN in the implementation of its schemes.

Binding its allies with military and economic agreements, U.S. imperialism is using their naval forces to implement its aggressive plans. The Japanese Navy, for example, has been assigned the role of securing the "defense" of allied sea communication lines to a distance of 1,000 miles (1,600 km) from the Japanese islands and of being prepared to block the international waters of La Perouse Straits, the Sangarskiy [Tsugaru] Straits, and the Korean Straits.

Lashing on the naval arms race in the Pacific Basin, the Pentagon is uninhibited in the selection of means to implement its aggressive plans and unwilling to consider the potential consequences of its policy.

U.S. CONTINUES POLICY OF 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD221446 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 22 TASS -- The Reagan administration is continuing its policy of state terrorism, dictate and gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Addressing a press conference here, President Ronald Reagan said that he does not think the United States should abandon its policies with regard to Nicaragua. The aim of these policies is to overthrow the revolutionary government in that country and restore U.S. domination with the help of the "undeclared war", sabotage, threats and economic blockade. We will continue to act in line with our tradition in the future as well, the President declared.

While itself being involved in the Central American conflict, the White House takes under protection its allies and associates in the Middle East and Africa -- Zionist Israel and the racist Pretoria regime -- which are trying to suppress the peoples' struggle for their rights with the help of bloody repressions and terror. When asked if the United States intends to lodge a protest with the Israeli Government over the killing of two American CBS television employees, Lebanese by nationality, by Israeli soldiers in Lebanon during the Israeli military's atrocities against civilians, he in fact started to justify the actions by the Tel Aviv servicemen, claiming that this was not premeditated murder. Such things do happen, the President "explained" the Israeli Army's brutalities. [sentence as received]

In a similar way, Reagan refused to denounce the South African apartheid regime which staged another massacre of the black population fighting against oppression, for their elementary rights. In South Africa, the racists shot dead 17 blacks in the course of the white minority government's continued violence against the black majority. Asked if he was going to change his policy in order to increase pressure on the South African Government to make it change its policies, Reagan answered "no" without hesitation. As in the previous reply, he justified the murderers, claiming that violence came not only from the side of the forces of law and order. Distorting the history and essence of the native population's struggle against the apartheid regime, condemned by the world community as the most inhumane regime of the present time, Reagan described freedom-fighters there as "an element that does not want a peaceful settlement, that wants violence in the streets." He in fact gave carte blanche to the racists for further outrages, saying that the United States will limit its role by the attempts to make its contribution to peaceful settlement, if that will be possible.

U.S. USES FOREIGN AID FOR POLITICAL 'BLACKMAIL'

LD221209 Moscow TASS in English 2233 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 21 TASS -- The Reagan administration increasingly more broadly uses the programme of the so-called "aid" to foreign states as an instrument of undisguised blackmail and political pressure on sovereign countries. As was reported by the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. Permanent Mission at the United Nations is preparing for Congress a report with the analysis of the position of American aid recipient states on key questions of the international situation. It will become the main document that American legislators are to be guided by in determining the size of American aid to that or other country.

The report is being prepared in accordance with the law which demands that the Congress be provided with information as to the extent of foreign states' support at the United Nations of the U.S. stand "with emphasis on questions which are of special significance for the United States". In the report it is emphasised that it is necessary to take into account how that or other country votes at the United Nations, in determining the size of American aid granted to it.

That law is a cynical attempt to stop with the help of dollar handouts the process of U.S. isolation in the international scene, to "purchase" support for its foreign policy, to "take in hand" those countries which dare contradict Washington's will. In 1983 the United States sharply reduced aid to Zimbabwe on the ground that that country voted "too often" against the United States at the United Nations Organisation.

President Reagan, the U.S. ambassador at the United Nations and other leaders of the administration made a series of statements openly threatening the use of sanctions against those countries which would dare contradict the United States.

The dollar blackmail does not work, however, and the U.S. isolation in the international scene is growing. According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, last year support of the U.S. stand at the United Nations Organisation was on the whole on the decline. According to the newspaper, last year the United States voted at the United Nations at one with the majority of countries only in 14 per cent of all votings that were taken at that international organisation, whereas in 1983 -- in 21 per cent.

U.S. MILITARY, CIA INVOLVED IN FALASHA AIRLIFT

LD250351 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The U.S. press was almost choked with a feigned indignation when indications of involvement of high-placed representatives of the U.S. Administration in the forcible taking out, or to be more exact, abduction of thousands of Ethiopian citizens of Jewish religion -- Falashas -- appeared on the pages of the Addis Ababa press and in speeches by Ethiopian leaders several days ago. Newspapers, accusing Addis Ababa of "black ingratitude", began to extol America's "humanism" and to mention large sums of dollars being allocated for aid to the drought-stricken Ethiopian population.

And today, suddenly, the newspapers stopped writing about that. Facts which are diametrically opposite to the wide-spread official version have appeared on the pages of other newspapers. It turned out that the millions of dollars, which were ostensibly assigned for rendering food aid to Ethiopia (?were) used through the CIA's channels to finance anti-Ethiopian operations, including those to abduct Falashas.

According to Douglas Martin, TASS correspondent at the Pentagon, [word indistinct] Vice-President George Bush during the recent visit to Khartoum made arrangements with President Numayri on the organisation of a secret airlift by the United States from Sudan to Israel. Martin related that during a secret operation which was prepared by the U.S. Department of State, the Pentagon and the CIA, 18 C-130 Hercules military airlift planes of the U.S. Air Force left their base in the FRG and flew over to Sudan where they took Ethiopian citizens and brought them to Israel. The piratic action during which about 800 Falashas more were abducted continued for three days. THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that in view of the delicacy of the problem the U.S. Government declined official comment on that score.

And what can be said in justification, particularly after reports on the plight of Falashas in "the promised land" where Ethiopian citizens became victims of discrimination comparable only with the practice of apartheid in South Africa, hit the headlines of the press in all countries? The London Journal AFRICA NOW wrote recently that those coming from Ethiopia, just like the Arabs, do in Israel only unskilled work. Falashas are forced to renounce their traditions and culture. Therefore it is not fortuitous that the number of suicides is growing among those people who have found themselves on Israeli soil.

So, those in Washington who, in an attempt to justify their own arbitrariness, talk about some "violations of human rights in Ethiopia", are guided not at all by humanitarian considerations. To Tel Aviv, the Falashas are only "cannon fodder" of the Zionist army. To the USA, they are rightless performers of another U.S. provocation against the progressive regimes of the region. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the head of the Ethiopian state, said that the actions of the organisers of the operation for the mass airlifting of Falashas contradict all norms of international law and do not differ in any way from slave trade. That action is of illegal and anti-humane character.

MURPHY'S MIDEAST TOUR 'STEP IN ANTI-ARAB GAME'

LD221844 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Commentary by Aleksey Timoshkin]

[Text] Washington decided this week to take yet another step in its anti-Arab game. Once more the United States has sent to the Middle East an envoy who is well known to the Arabs -- Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who has already visited the region several times on private missions. Each time he returned, the situation became very tense in the Middle East and pressure on the Arabs increased. The objective of this pressure is to force the victims of aggression to submit to the Camp David policy, that is, to surrender to the Zionists and American imperialism.

Now Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has been entrusted with the task of studying the possible move of the Arabs toward direct talks with Israel under U.S. supervision.

A State Department spokesman said this week that Washington is confident that direct talks among the parties concerned is the only way that can lead to a just and lasting peace in the region. This was later affirmed by the U.S. President himself.

What has prompted the Reagan administration to embark on the next step toward imposing this policy on the Arabs? The United States openly says it was prompted in the first place by the Amman agreement. Although Washington has rejected it, as seems evident from the recent U.S.-Egyptian talks, the Amman agreement has given the U.S. Administration some hope for removing the Camp David process from the dead end it has fallen into. It seems Washington is also encouraged by the Iraqi-Iranian war which only benefits imperialism and Zionism.

It is certain that during his forthcoming visit to the region, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will focus attention on one particular aspect of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict: how to exploit it in order to deepen the rift in Arab ranks. It is no secret that the Arabs are not united in their views on this senseless war.

The last point I wish to draw your attention to is that Richard Murphy's unexpected tour of the Middle East was preceded by practical measures taken by the two strategic allies in piracy to intensify tension in the region. By this I mean Washington's decision to move some units of the U.S. 6th Fleet toward the Lebanese shores, including again the nuclear aircraft carrier Eisenhower, and to evacuate some of the U.S. officials in Beirut aboard vessels of the 6th Fleet.

These measures call for caution. Experience shows that wide-scale actions against the Arabs by the United States will follow. It is also significant that Tel Aviv has stated through its former prime minister, following President Reagan's decision to delegate Richard Murphy to the Middle East, that Israel is not prepared to withdraw its forces from all of Lebanon. Indeed, the question of the so-called safety belt to be extended along the entire Israeli-Lebanese borders to a depth of 15 km was raised again. This means that Israel intends to maintain its domination of a large section of Lebanon, a sovereign Arab state. Washington fully supports this Israeli plan.

In brief, the U.S. Administration does not contemplate changing its policy in the Middle East. On the contrary, it does all it can to consecrate its anti-Arab line and to bolster its alliance with the Zionist enemy at the same time.

BURT REMARKS ON ROLE OF GREECE, TURKEY IN NATO

LD232350 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 23 TASS -- The Reagan administration views countries of the eastern Mediterranean as place d'armes for the implementation of its military-strategic designs in adjacent areas. The statement of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt in a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee left no doubt of it.

The eastern Mediterranean is the basis of NATO's southern flank, is a bridge across the Atlantic to the Middle East and Southeast Asia, he said. Burt thus actually admitted that the United States would like to use that region as a bridgehead to bring its forces "in emergency" into any "hot spots" in nearby areas.

Dwelling on the significance the U.S. Administration attaches to separate countries, the assistant secretary of state described Turkey as an anchor of NATO's southern flank. First of all, he emphasized such things of importance to Washington as the fact that Turkey borders on Warsaw Treaty countries and also controls the outlet from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. Burt urged the legislators to grant to that country the military-economic aid requested by the administration, since, as he said, these funds will be spent on the reinforcement of U.S. military facilities in Turkey, on the build-up of the might of the Turkish Armed Forces.

Touching upon relations with Greece, the assistant secretary admitted the existence of "serious problems". He made no secret of the fact that the White House is displeased with the unwillingness of the Greek Government to follow in the wake of the U.S. policy: the refusal to take part in NATO military exercises, the intention to end the United States access to military facilities and bases on the Greek territory, a sharp criticism of the deployment in Europe of the latest U.S. nuclear missile weapon systems which disrupts the balance of forces in Europe. In this connection Burt made it plain that the administration will continue bringing pressure on Greece so that [words indistinct] change its mind and should not lose sight of "joint interest" of the [word indistinct].

GREEKS PROTEST U.S. BASE MODERNIZATION

LD242349 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Greek public is protesting against the U.S. intention to modernize its armed bases on that country's territory.

[Begin video recording of correspondent G. Voytsekhovskiy, identified by screen caption] The American war department has presented the plan for this modernization as an insignificant renewal of military installations. By this, however, the Pentagon means a radical intensification of their military potential. Reports have appeared in the press that the United States is intending to modernize the nuclear arsenals deployed upon its bases in Greece. In other words, to deploy improved types of nuclear missile weapons there. The Greek Government has made a clear and absolutely firm statement in this connection. It has warned that it will not permit any modernization of the American military bases on Greek territory. An appropriate explanation was given in Parliament by Yiannis Kapis, Greek deputy minister of foreign affairs; he recalled that the government intends to demand the removal of American nuclear weapons from Greek territory.

Greek public opinion polls show that an absolute majority of Greeks are opposed to the American military weapons based on Greek soil. [end recording]

HOUSE APPROVES \$415 MILLION MILITARY AID TO SPAIN

LD231305 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Observer Yuriy Konstantinov report]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a White House proposal to grant \$415 million in military aid to Spain. This aid, says EFE, has been assigned in accordance with the huge U.S.-Spanish military cooperation program. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

Of the money granted by the Reagan administration, Spain will invest \$400 million in the purchase of U.S. war materiel. The other \$15 million is earmarked for Washington's so-called economic aid to its NATO ally on the Iberian Peninsula.

Spain receives large quantities of U.S. war materiel. In addition to 72 fighter-bombers, Washington will be sending helicopters, tanks, Harpoon missiles, electronic military installations, and other war materiel worth more than \$3 billion. According to Western observers, in 1986 the United States may grant Spain another \$3 billion if Madrid accelerates the modernization of its Army in accordance with NATO standards.

The main burden of these huge military expenditures will fall on the shoulders of Spanish taxpayers. The newspaper EL PAIS rightly says that, because of the excessive military budget, last year alone much more was invested in military objectives than in the 6 previous years, while reductions were made in the social, education, and health budgets. Moreover, military expenditures also absorb the means for the creation of new jobs. Meanwhile, unemployment in the country is constantly increasing. In February the army of the unemployed increased by 43,000 and the number of jobless rose to 2.7 million.

In his address to the U.S. Congress, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt came straight to the point about the nature of U.S. aid to Spain. He said that this aid is aimed at strengthening NATO's forward posts in the Mediterranean, and that Spain has to do this by modernizing its Army with U.S. arms. In Washington they also believe that Madrid, tied down by costly supplies of arms, will give way and accept the extension of the U.S. military presence on its territory. Another objective of the Reagan administration's Iberian policy consists in tying Spain to NATO's military structure, with all the bloc military obligations deriving from this. U.S. aid serves this objective.

As we said, only \$15 million has been assigned to Spain's economic needs. Clearly with this, quote, aid, unquote, it is impossible to patch over the holes in the U.S.-Spanish trade balance. Because of Washington's discriminatory policy, Spain's trade deficit has risen to \$2 billion. The United States promises to grant Madrid's requests and establish economic and trade relations only based on the principle of equality and mutual advantage. The rearmament of the Spanish Army in accordance with NATO standards is another matter. Washington is granting \$400 million for this purpose. It is also prepared to grant more for the sake of its imperialist objectives. But one should ask: Does Spain need these dollars?

GROMYKO RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR LI ZE WANG

PM251100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request 22 March and had a discussion with him. An exchange of opinions took place on questions of interest to both countries. The mutual interest of the USSR and the PRC in the normalization of relations between them was expressed. The ambassador's attention was drawn particularly to the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the 11 March CPSU Central Committee Plenum to the effect that the Soviet side would like a serious improvement of relations with the PRC and considers that, given reciprocity, this is fully possible.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH PRC ECONOMICS DELEGATION

OW250045 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 24 Mar 85

["Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association" program]

[Excerpt] Next, let us talk about the gradual development of contacts in all fields between the Soviet Union and China. Currently, a PRC communications and transportation delegation, headed by Zhao Weichen, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, is visiting the Soviet Union. On 21 March, Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met the delegation and discussed problems relating to the increase in the transportation volume of Soviet-Chinese foreign trade.

ARMACOST MEETS WITH WU XUEQIAN, ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

LD211820 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing March 21 TASS -- The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost stayed here on a three-day visit. The American representative was received by the Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Yao Yilin and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian. According to Ma Yuzhen, head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, during the talks the sides exchanges views "on the global situation and some regional problems."

RESTORATION WORK TO START ON GREAT WALL OF CHINA

PM221348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Restoration of Great Wall of China"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar -- Large-scale work to restore the Shanhaiguan Watchtower section (Hebei Province) of the Great Wall of China will start this year, XINHUA reports. This almost 24 km section is a comparatively well-preserved example of the system of defensive installations, stretching for 6,000 km from the Shanhaiguan Watchtower to the Qiaoyuguan Watchtower (Gansu Province). The restoration of its first section is part of the overall plan for renovation work along its entire length.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS SOIREE IN PYONGYANG

SK250017 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, a soiree of activists from the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society was held in Pyongyang.

O Kil-pang, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society, speaking at this soiree, said that the Soviet people and their army played a decisive role in defeating fascism in the Second World War and contributed greatly to saving the peoples of many countries from subjugation, and stressed that the Korean people highly value the friendly relations with the Soviet people and that they will do their best to strengthen this friendship.

DPRK AWARDS MEDALS TO SOVIET SPECIALISTS

PM221313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Awards Presented"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar -- DPRK orders and medals were presented yesterday to a group of Soviet specialists who have taken part in the construction of the Puk-ch'on aluminum plant -- a major Soviet-Korean economic cooperation project.

Presenting the high government awards, Pak Song-chol, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, on behalf of the republic's leadership noted the great contribution of Soviet engineers and technicians in building the enterprise -- the flagship of the DPRK's nonferrous metallurgy industry. He pointed out that Soviet assistance is of great significance for the development of the republic's economy. The DPRK, Pak Song-chol stressed, is in favor of further deepening economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

PRAVDA'S TIKHOMIROV ATTACKS U.S.-ROK EXERCISES

PM221432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Tikhomirov "Commentator's Column": "The 'Two-Headed Dragon'"]

[Text] The U.S.-South Korean joint maneuvers "Team Spirit-85" have been in progress for 6 weeks now.

The culmination of this show of force so far was a seaborne landing of assault troops. Under conditions as close as possible to actual combat, over 10,000 U.S. marines and South Korean commandos "stormed" a bridgehead near the city of P'ohang. The landing was covered by ground-attack planes from the aircraft carrier Midway and by missile and shell fire from almost 50 warships concentrated near the coasts of the Korean peninsula.

The aim of this landing, code-named the "Two-Headed Dragon," is clear: to continue the policy of strength on the Korean peninsula. This is also indicated by the fact that this is the 9th successive year that such maneuvers have been held there. Furthermore, the number of servicemen participating in them has increased from year to year. It now stands at around 200,000. Special attention is aroused by the fact of the increasingly active involvement in these games of Japanese military bases, which have been given the role of support centers during these maneuvers.

The scale is changing but the essence remains the same. That is no surprise since the main role is played by the Pentagon once more. Having turned South Korea into their own large-scale bridgehead, the U.S. military are using it both to oppose the socialist countries and to combat the national liberation movements in the region.

As Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has stated, the "U.S.-South Korean joint maneuvers that are being held near the DPRK's borders are overtly provocative in character and will lead to a further increase in tension. The actions by Washington and Seoul demonstrate their unwillingness to develop dialogue. They are responding to the DPRK's peace proposals with provocative maneuvers and are trying to create obstacles to the normalization of the situation and the peaceful reunification of Korea and thereby to perpetuate its division."

The facts show that the United States intends to prolong ad infinitum the occupation of South Korea, which has been going on for over 30 years now. The sharp buildup of the U.S. military presence aggravates the situation on the Korean peninsula and in the Far East as a whole. That is why Washington's policy in the region is resolutely condemned by peace-loving forces.

ZILANOV INTERVIEWED ON USSR-JAPAN FISHERY TALKS

OW221325 Moscow in Japanes to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The final negotiations to work out provisions of a Soviet-Japanese fishery agreement opened at the Soviet Fish Industry Ministry on 21 March. The head of the Soviet delegation is Vyacheslav Zilanov, chief of the Soviet Fish Industry Ministry's Foreign Relations and General Supply Administration, and the head of the Japanese delegation is Takehiro Togo, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. Among the members of both the Soviet and Japanese delegations are representatives of the foreign ministries and the ministries in charge of fishery affairs, experts on fishery issues, and noted scientists.

At the outset of the negotiations, the heads of both the Soviet and Japanese delegations stated the common understanding that the agreement under study at present should conform to the interests of Soviet and Japanese fishermen and that the current negotiations would be the final stage in working out the provisions. Right after the start of the negotiations, a Radio Moscow correspondent met with Vyacheslav Zilanov, head of the Soviet delegation, and requested him to answer questions:

Question: The current talks are the sixth negotiations to work out provisions for an agreement on fishery cooperation. As is known, the two sides failed to reach a final accord on the provisions in past negotiations. What results can be expected as the current talks?

Zilanov: Let me recall the fact that the Soviet-Japanese agreement on fishery cooperation signed on 21 April 1978 became ineffective on 31 December 1984. This agreement was helpful in promoting cooperation in various fields of fisheries.

However, with the change of both international and domestic laws and regulations, it has become necessary to make the Soviet-Japanese fishery relations correspond with these laws and regulations. The Soviet side suggested to the Japanese side in May 1984 that a positive review of the agreement be started and that a new agreement be worked out and signed by the end of 1984. Through five rounds of negotiations, the two sides reached an agreement on the scope of cooperation to be stipulated in the new agreement, the means for implementing the new agreement, and the basis for working out the provisions of the new agreement.

Throughout the discussions on these issues, the Soviet side consistently advocated that the cooperation be based on equality and mutual benefit and that fishery cooperation in the Pacific, particularly in salmon fishing, be conducted on the basis of the same reasonable principles used in fishing in other oceans of the world.

Regarding fishery operation in the Pacific, a tripartite fishery treaty exists among Japan, the United States, and Canada. This treaty imposes on these countries a complete ban on the fishing of salmon of continental American origin outside 200-mile economic waters. However, in the northwestern Pacific where resources of salmon of Asian origin are rather poor, Japanese fishing boats have been catching a large amount of salmon outside 200-mile economic waters. Since Japanese fishing boats have been catching salmon that spawn in Soviet rivers, their operations have been conducted through arrangements made with the Soviet side. Nevertheless, their operations have caused enormous damage to salmon resources.

As is known, the Soviet Union has not conducted salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific and has made great efforts to restore salmon resources in Soviet rivers. In this connection, the issue of methods of cooperation aimed at the protection and rational use of salmon resources will be discussed at the negotiations. What is important is to find methods that are profitable to both sides. Furthermore, these methods of cooperation should correspond with existing international and domestic laws and regulations. The delegations from the two countries will carry out their work in this direction.

As Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated in his meeting with Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese prime minister, on 14 March 1985, the Soviet Union is ready to promote exchanges of mutual benefit in various fields with Japan; it also wants to turn the bilateral relations into relations of goodneighborliness. We are actually ready to take various measures in this connection. This is also true without fishery relations with Japan.

As in past negotiations, the Soviet delegation will make consistent efforts to seek solutions acceptable to both sides at the current negotiations. Naturally, the success of the negotiations depends on Japan's will and effort to solve problems.

This is what Zilanov, head of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-Japanese fishery talks, stated in his reply to a question of Radio Moscow's correspondent.

ARMACOST ARRIVES IN TOKYO FOR TALKS ON 'STRATEGIC AID'

1D221508 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo March 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

Michael Armacost, U.S. under-secretary of state for political affairs, arrived in Tokyo today for a visit. According to a report of the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, he will discuss with the leaders of the Japanese Foreign Ministry a wide range of matters of the international situation, the state of affairs in Asia, and Japanese-U.S. relations.

Coordination of Washington's and Tokyo's policies in the field of granting the so-called "strategic aid" to pro-American regimes in various parts of the world will be the main topic of the forthcoming talks. An understanding on the holding of regular bilateral consultations on that score was reached during the January meeting in Los Angeles between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs.

Under U.S. pressure, the Japanese ruling circles in recent years considerably enlarged financial and material subsidies to the puppet clique in South Korea which has been converted into the Pentagon's nuclear staging area and to the military regime of Pakistan the territory of which serves to the USA as a base for imperialist interference in Afghanistan's affairs, as well as to dictatorships in a number of countries of Central and South America. The Japanese Parliament's resolution, which bans the granting of aid which can be used for military purposes and the subsidizing of countries located in areas of regional conflicts is, thereby violated.

In a draft budget for next financial year (which begins on April 1), the Cabinet of the Liberal Democratic Party has planned a ten per cent increase in subsidies to be given to foreign countries along government lines. Like before, a lion's share of the subsidies will be directed to regimes which are welcome to Washington and Tokyo.

PAKISTANI ENVOY VIEWS RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD232022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast].

[Text] Today is Pakistan Day, the national holiday of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Taking part in our program is Shahid Mohammad Amin, Pakistani ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR:

[Amin to camera in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] Dear friends! On 23 March 1940, our people made the historic decision to put an end to the colonial occupation and to form our own independent state in the region where the majority of the population was Muslim. That decision was put into effect in 1947 by the founder of our state, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Pakistan became an independent country as a result of the historic victory for which hundreds of thousands of people gave their lives. Today, Pakistan is one of the world's major countries, with a population of 90 million. In the 37 years of independence, great success has been achieved in all-round development. While in 1947 Pakistan was a producer of raw materials, now 70 percent of our exports are industrial goods. Wheat and rice production in that time has increased by more than 400 percent. Pakistan has not only achieved self-sufficiency in food, but is the world's second largest exporter of rice. It is expected that this year Pakistan's GNP will grow by approximately 10 percent, which will be the highest level in the entire period since independence. In addition, Pakistan's economic growth rate in the past 7 years is one of the highest in the world.

Pakistan pursues an independent foreign policy based on the principles of nonalignment and goodneighborliness. Our country does not belong to any military alliance and has no foreign military bases on its territory. Pakistan sincerely strives to establish the most friendly relations with the Soviet Union, with whom it holds similar views on a broad range of international issues. Our state comes out against colonialism, racism, and Zionism. We hold identical views on the situation in the Near East, the disarmament question, and a North-South dialogue. Moreover, for many centuries, our peoples have been linked to one another geographically, historically, and culturally. It is natural that we must be friends and cooperate with one another in various spheres. Our people are grateful to the Soviet Union for its assistance in the construction of our first metallurgical combine, which opened recently. Our reciprocal trade is very important, and it could continue to develop in the future. We are sure that relations of friendship based on these principles will be in the very best interests of the Soviet and Pakistani peoples. Thank you.

JUNEJO APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN

LD242158 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Islamabad March 24 TASS -- General Ziaul-Haq, president of Pakistan, has appointed Mohammad Khan Junejo to be the prime minister of the country. In the period between 1978 and 1979, Mohammad Khan Junejo held the office of the minister of railways. Junejo is to be given a vote of confidence at today's session of the National Assembly (parliament), following which he will start to form a cabinet of ministers.

DRA DISPLAYS ARMS USED IN CIA DIRECTED WAR

LD242329 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Correspondent V. Fadeyev commentary]

[Text] The United States is continuing to build up the scale of its undeclared war against Afghanistan. Our correspondent reports from a press conference in Kabul:

[Correspondent V. Fadeyev -- identified by screen caption] The foreign-manufactured arms that were shown at the press conference are just a few samples from the mighty arms arsenal being supplied to the Afghan dushman by the United States and their allies: Made in America, in Britain, in Egypt, in China, in Pakistan, in Italy run the inscriptions. And all this to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars every year in the form of so-called aid for fighters for the liberation of Afghanistan, as they loftily describe the dushmans in Washington. [Video clip shows weapons set out on a table with labels in two languages; Afghan and English, which also indicate the country of origin. The weapons include armor-piercing shells ascribed to the United States; antitank mines attributed to Italy; automatic weapons described as heavy machineguns made in the United States; handguns described as German, French, Belgian, and U.S. pistols]

A BAKHTAR agency statement distributed at the press conference points out, quoting reports in the American press, that a special fund for the undeclared war being waged on the instructions of and under the direct leadership of the CIA has even been set up now in the United States. The number of American advisers in the 120 camps on Pakistan's territory, where the bandits undergo their training, numbered 318 at the end of last year, and their numbers are continuing to increase. In accordance with the instructions of its masters from across the ocean, Islamabad has agreed to open a school for training officer cadres with the assistance of CIA specialists for the dushman military formations. The Ziaul Haq military regime has also agreed to plans to construct powerful relay transmitters for Radio Liberty and Free Europe on its territory for broadcasting to Afghanistan. President Reagan has assumed the right to declare 21 March Afghanistan Day. For the Afghans, this is the New Year holiday, and the American President's attempt to make his own adjustments to the Afghan calendar are nothing more than further striving to misinform the world public, to distort the facts concerning the reforms taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and to slander the internationalist nature of our country's assistance to the fraternal Afghan people.

PUBLIC MEETING MARKS LAO PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD222239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] was the focus of a meeting of the public in Moscow today. Those who spoke emphasized that the creation of a Marxist-Leninist party in Laos became a decisive factor in the victory of the revolution in that country. Under the leadership of the LPRP, the Laotian people have achieved great successes in building the foundations of socialism.

PRAVDA Reports on Anniversary

PM221041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents D. Valovoy, Ye. Fadeyev, and A. Sheludko under the rubric "World of the Eighties": "Heading the Masses"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane-Moscow -- There are dates in the history of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] which are celebrated in a particularly solemn way. One such date is the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Lao People's Revolution Party [LPRP]. Founded on 22 March 1955 on the basis of the Lao section of the Communist Party of Indochina, it has become a worthy heir of that party's glorious deeds.

Since the day of its founding, Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, said at the Lao Communists' third congress, our party, having deeply assimilated Marxist-Leninist theory and utilizing the experience of the fraternal parties, has planned a correct line, elaborated correct revolutionary methods, successfully completed the national democratic revolution, and is now leading the process of socialist building with the participation of all strata of the population.

The correctness of these words is proved by the republic's strenuous constructive daily life. Yes, this life is hard -- and Communists say this frankly and openly. Also well known are the difficulties the country is encountering. There are various reasons: the grave colonial past, the activity of all kinds of hostile forces, and, finally, the very novelty of the tasks. But, no matter what, the Lao people are taking confident steps along the new path of development and have many accomplishments to their credit. We were also able to convince ourselves of this when we visited the republic on the banks of the Mekong on the eve of the party jubilee in the republic.

Whatever achievements in building the new society are under discussion, they are all linked with the activity of the party, whose vanguard role is strengthening with each passing day. In the years that have elapsed since the republic's proclamation the number of LPRP members has increased more than 50 percent and the role of the primary party organizations is being markedly enhanced. The party's activity in selecting and educating cadres is improving. The Communists' influence is increasing on the mass public organizations: the trade unions, the National Construction Front, the Association of Patriotic Women, and the League of People's Revolutionary Youth. They are now the party's reliable assistants in many constructive matters.

The recent regular LPRP Central Committee plenum noted the tasks for the forthcoming period. The plenum noted that 1985 is a special and determining year inasmuch as it completes the first 5-year plan.

At the same time, it is an important period of preparation for the Second 5-Year Plan for 1986-1990. The plenum instructed the party to continue the implementation of a whole package of effective measures aimed at overcoming the difficulties caused by the subversive forces of imperialism and reaction and toward the improvement of the system of management of the national economy. It made specific mention of the fact that the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the LPRP and the Lao state is the consolidation of friendship and cohesion with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the other fraternal states. Laos closely cooperates with the CEMA countries. Since 1976, it has taken part in CEMA sessions as an observer. This unity is a guarantee of the LPDR's successes.

In talks at the republic's National Planning Committee, the editorial office of the newspaper PASASONG, the organ of the LPRP Central Committee, and at provincial and city party committees, our friends noted that the support of the motherland of Great October serves as a life-giving source for them from which they draw strength and confidence in their advance. The firm ties of all-around cooperation linking our countries is well known. This cooperation was raised to a new level after the signing in Moscow in 1980 of the protocol on the results of the coordination of the USSR and LPDR state plans for 1981-1985. This desire to continue to develop cooperation in all fields remains mutual to this day.

Collaboration between the CPSU and the LPRP based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is becoming increasingly deep and diverse. LPRP delegations take part in conferences of representatives of the central committees of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties. Summit meetings between USSR and LPDR leaders are of great importance for the development and intensification of our ties.

"The proletarian solidarity of the Soviet and Lao peoples and of our parties and states contains a guarantee of all the republic's future successes," Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and LPDR deputy prime minister, said when receiving U.S. "To resolve the important tasks successfully, we must persistently borrow from the experience of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states. After all, there is much that has not yet been done in our country because we do not know how to approach it. Yet, having become the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, along with Socialist Vietnam and the People's Cambodia, Laos must constantly be equal to its position: It must purposefully build a new life and reliably defend its gains..."

In thinking about the present moment, the Marxist-Leninist party naturally does not overlook the long term. The results of the first general census of the population are now being analyzed, drafts for the constitution and a number of laws are being worked out, the Second 5-Year Plan is being compiled, and work has begun on preparations for the next, fourth, LPRP congress.

Solidarity with the fraternal Indochinese countries is strengthening. With the SRV and the PRK, Laos comes out for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and for the creation of a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness in it.

...It so happens that the LPRP jubilee coincides with the arrival of spring on Lao soil. Soon the traditional calendar's New Year will be celebrated here. ("Pi May") -- which is what it is called -- has been a festival of hope here since time immemorial. We wish the fraternal and courageous people who in December this year will celebrate another glorious jubilee, the 10th anniversary of the republic's formation, the consolidation of their revolutionary gains and the achievement of even greater successes in building the foundations of a socialist society.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Event

PM221456 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[P. Kotelnikov dispatch: "New Developments in Ancient Land"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane-Moscow -- The date of 22 March marks the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]

For almost 10 years, the LPRP has led the Lao people along the road of the implementation of fundamental socioeconomic transformations. The country has achieved important successes during this short period. Self-sufficiency in food supply has been achieved; last year a record rice harvest, 1.3 million metric tons, was gathered. Illiteracy has been almost completely eradicated and the cooperativization of agriculture is in progress.

...The country's border with Thailand, whose ruling circles take a hostile stance toward Laos, extends over 1,600 km. Tension between the two states is being artificially maintained by the Thai military. This was borne out by their large-scale provocation last year, which involved the capture of three Lao villages in (Sayaboury) Province. Only thanks to the Lao people's courage and staunchness and the solidarity displayed by the fraternal socialist countries was the aggressor forced to return whence he came.

All the gains of the Lao revolution have been possible thanks to the unity of the peoples of the three Indochina countries, who were given tremendous disinterested assistance and all-around support by the world's first socialist state led by the party of Lenin, Comrade (Kkhmluat), one of the leaders of the capital's (Vatiak) district party committee, emphasizes. The fraternal relations between the CPSU and the LPRP are strengthening with every passing year. During the recent meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and chairman of the LPDR Supreme National Assembly, the mutual desire to develop all-around Soviet-Lao cooperation and to persistently strive for the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace was reaffirmed. Our optimism and our firm belief in a better future are based on the unity of aims and designs of the Lao and Soviet people.

USSR, SRV FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIALS HOLD TALK

PM221205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation has taken place between M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Le Khac, SRV minister of foreign trade. Questions of Soviet-Vietnamese economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

ROMANOV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MSZMP CONGRESS

Seen Off by Grishin

LD241133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for Budapest to take part in the 13th MSZMP Congress. The delegation comprises Comrade Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Khomyakov, CPSU Central Committee member, Tambov Obkom first secretary; and, Comrade Bazovskiy, CPSU Central Committee member, USSR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation was invited by the MSZMP Central Committee. At the airport the delegation members were seen off by Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Moscow Gorkom first secretary; Comrade Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and other senior officials.

Arrive 24 Mar

LD241537 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Budapest from Moscow today to participate in the work of the 13th MSZMP Congress. They were met at the airport by Comrade Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Szuros, secretary of the party Central Committee; and other officials.

Tour Liberty Square

LD250012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Budapest on 24 March at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee to take part in the work of the congress. The same day, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument on Liberty Square in Budapest to the Soviet liberating soldiers who died in the battles against the German fascists for the liberation of Hungary; in Parade Square, the delegation laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat. The members of the delegation took a trip around the town, looking at the sights and new buildings.

Congress Opens 25 Mar

LD251058 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest March 25 TASS -- The 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party opened in Budapest today. More than 900 delegates -- the best representatives of the working class, the cooperated peasantry and the intellectuals -- have assembled in the Budapest Palace of Congresses. Delegations of communist, workers', socialist and revolutionary-democratic parties and the national liberation movements attend the congress. The agenda of the congress includes a report of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on the fulfilment of the resolutions of the 12th congress and on the tasks of the party, proposals for changes in the party rules and elections to the party's steering bodies. A speech was addressed to the congress by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER

Tour of Lenin Mausoleum

PM221346 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Visit Continues"]

[Text] Colonel General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, who is on an official friendly visit in the USSR at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall 21 March. Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District, was present at the wreath-laying ceremony.

On the same day Col Gen M. Vaclavik visited an Air Force unit in Kubinka. The guest from Czechoslovakia was acquainted with combat equipment and Soviet airmen's life. Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Air Force commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister, welcomed the CSSR minister of national defense and provided explanations.

Col Gen M. Vaclavik visited the M.V. Frunze Military Academy 20 March. A meeting with academy personnel took place which was addressed by Col Gen M. Vaclavik. The CSSR minister of national defense was acquainted with the material base of teaching facilities and the organization of the teaching process. Army General G.I. Obaturov, chief of the academy, provided explanations.

The guest from Czechoslovakia was accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces.

Meeting With Shcherbitskiy

PM251129 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] As has already been reported, on 22 March Colonel General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, left for a tour of the country.

On the same day the guest arrived in the Ukrainian capital. M. Vaclavik was received by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

A warm, friendly conversation took place. V.V. Shcherbitskiy described the activity of the republic's party organizations in ensuring the fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development and the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Extraordinary Plenum and how the Communists and all working people of the Ukraine are preparing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress. M. Vaclavik gave information relating to the successes of socialist building in the CSSR. During the talk it was noted that the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples, together with the peoples of the other fraternal countries and all progressive mankind, are preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism. It was emphasized that under the conditions of the present complex international situation the Warsaw Pact states are consistently seeking to ease tension in the world.

Taking part in the talk were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces; Colonel General V.V. Osipov, commander of the Red Banner Kiev Military District; Lieutenant General V.F. Arapov, member of the Military Council and chief of the political directorate of the Red Banner Kiev Military District; and Lieutenant General J. Klich, chief of the Czechoslovak National People's Army Main Political Directorate. M. Vaclavik visited the Park of Eternal Glory and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Wreaths and flowers were also laid at the Lukyanovskoye Cemetery at the fraternal tomb of the Czechoslovak soldiers who fell in the fighting for the Ukraine's liberation from the German fascist invaders.

24 Mar Departure

LD241508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Colonel General Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, who was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Soko'ov, USSR minister of defense, left the Soviet Union today for home. The guest was seen off at Kiev Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, and other official figures. Prior to the flight, the CSSR minister of national defense viewed an exhibition at the Kiev branch of the Ukrainian Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum, visited the memorial complex of the Ukrainian State Museum -- History of the Great Patriotic War from 1941 to 1945. The guest toured the city and familiarized himself with its historic and architectural-cultural memorials.

JARUZELSKI REPORTS ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

PM221109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Cornerstone of Policy"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar -- A regular session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has heard an information report by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, on the course and results of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the heads of the Warsaw Pact States' party and state delegations in Moscow. A Polish Government press spokesman told a press conference in Warsaw that Poland attaches special significance to the meeting. Strengthening friendship, comprehensive political collaboration, and economic, ideological, and other cooperation with socialist countries he stressed, is the cornerstone of Polish state policy.

IZVESTIYA CITES PAP ON WESTERN 'INTERFERENCE'

PM221209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PAP Commentary"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar -- The Polish People's Republic resolutely rejects attempts on the part of Western countries, and primarily the United States, to interfere in its domestic affairs and to dictate their will to a sovereign socialist state and its government, a PAP commentary stresses.

Poland favors an all-around improvement of relations with the West, including the United States. However, it is not prepared to pay any price for this. Why, in fact, should the Polish Government implement a domestic policy which is to Washington's liking, the news agency asks. Poland opposes the attempts of the United States and other Western countries to make the development of their relations with Poland dependent on whether they like or dislike the Polish Government's policy.

Poland, PAP notes, rejects the policy of pressure and ultimatums used in dialogue with it. Poland did not submit to Washington's diktat in 1981 when Reagan announced the so-called "economic sanctions." It will not submit to this diktat in 1985 either.

The commentary points out that the U.S. policy of discrimination applied to Poland and aimed at heating up the situation in the country is suffering a failure. Against Washington's wishes, the domestic political and economic situation in Poland is normalizing and Poland's fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community states is constantly strengthening.

If Western countries really want to develop relations of cooperation with Poland rather than just paying lipservice to them, they must refrain from interference in Poland's domestic affairs and stop their psychological warfare against the Polish state, PAP emphasizes.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUUM HOLDS SESSION

PM221229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "LCY Central Committee Presidium Session"]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Mar -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has been held here. Its participants heard an information report on the results of the meeting in Moscow between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V. Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidium.

The session discussed the results of the LCY Central Committee March (1985) Plenum and outlined specific measures to implement its decisions. It was stressed that the tasks discussed at the plenum -- namely, enhancing the LCY's leading ideological and political role in the life of society and consolidating the unity of its ranks -- are of great significance for all future activity by the LCY and its leading organs, especially in the period of preparation for the 13th party congress.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium resolved to discuss in the very near future the main problems of the country's social development and economic policy and formulate an integrated stance that will serve as the basis for their resolution. In this regard the LCY Central Committee Presidium called on all party and public organizations and labor collectives to work efficiently and dynamically to fulfill the tasks aimed at increasing the rate of industrial production, boosting exports, reducing prices, resolving the employment problem, and raising the level of scientific and technical development.

GORBACHEV REPORTEDLY TO VISIT FRG, FRANCE

DW251158 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 24 Mar 85 p 24

[Article signed Pol.: "Gorbachev Is Coming"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 March -- New Soviet party boss Gorbachev will visit the Federal Republic and France. However, no definite date has as yet been set. PRAVDA chief editor Afanasyev said in an interview: "Besides, Gorbachev will address the United Nations in New York in September." It is still unclear whether he will be meeting with Reagan as well.

FRG BUNDESRAT PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD222147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] FRG Bundesrat President Spaeth arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the chairman of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

NEW BOOK SEES RISE OF 'OLD GERMAN MILITARISM'

PM221356 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Nikanorov book review: "The FRG Militarist Machine"]

[Text] Military preparations in the FRG are becoming larger and larger in scale. Last year, for instance, the West German Government adopted a program for the development and strengthening of the Armed Forces for the period from 1985 through the year 2000. Under this program around DM1 trillion will be needed to equip the Bundeswehr with "new generation" weapons alone. It should be noted that the FRG already has the most powerful army among the West European allies in the aggressive NATO bloc. West Germany has long since turned into the bloc's main support on our continent. U.S. Pershing II first-strike nuclear missiles are sited on its territory. There are also plans to deliver U.S. nuclear-armed cruise missiles there in the near future. Officially Bonn approves of the U.S. plans for the militarization of space and even intends to promote their implementation. The FRG obediently toes the line of Washington's militarist policy, diligently carrying out the role which was defined for it back in the immediate postwar years.

After the fascist military machine collapsed under the Soviet Army's mighty blows, two states emerged on German soil -- the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. The Western powers in at the birth of the Federal Republic were concerned that it should not only maintain but produce new shoots from the roots of the old German militarism. In the postwar decades the FRG laid the economic, social, and other foundations for the new military machine. The way that the monopoly capital of the United States and the other Western countries nurtured militarism on German soil after the war is discussed in the book by the internationalist journalist Yevgeniy Bovkun. (Footnote) (Ye.V. Bovkun. "FRG: The Passage of Time, the Shadow of War" [FRG: Beg Vremeni, Ten Voyni] Moscow. Young Guard Publishing House, 1984, 255 pages. Illustrated. Price 70 kopeks) Relying on rich factual material, the author investigates the way that the Bundeswehr was created and how the United States and the other Western powers prepared the FRG from the first postwar years for the role of an anticommunist bastion bordering the socialist world and urged it onto the path of the arms race.

A militarily strong West Germany was, in Washington's plan, to be the spearhead aimed against socialism in East Europe. The practical implementation of these militarist plans, the book testifies, was entrusted precisely to those who not long previously had headed fascist hordes that plundered Europe. The Paris agreements signed in 1954 opened the way for the creation of a West German Army of 500,000 men. The backbone of the Bundeswehr was formed by 10,000 officers and 44 generals from Hitler's Wehrmacht. This determined the reactionary and revanchist nature of the FRG Armed Forces.

The strike force of the West German military machine is growing year in, year out. The Bundeswehr is being armed with newer and newer types of weapons and military hardware. The unchecked militarization of the FRG is causing justifiable alarm in the country and beyond. The West German militarism newly nurtured by imperialism now imbues all aspects of FRG life. Militarism has become a rich soil for the rampant revanchism in West Germany. Yevgeniy Bovkun's book, written in a vivid journalistic style, graphically demonstrates what a threat this represents to peace and the peoples' security.

BELGIAN DEPLOYMENT DECISION 'DANGEROUS'

LD231306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0759 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar (TASS) -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes: The Belgian senate has just approved the deployment of 16 "Tomahawk" cruise missiles at the U.S. base in Florennes. Three days earlier a similar decision was made by the house of representatives.

Thus, the last step has been taken along the road of turning Belgium into a NATO nuclear bridgehead. The authorities have not taken into consideration the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Belgians who resolutely reject plans for the deployment of missiles. According to data repeatedly published in the press, 80 percent of the population of this West European country reject the implementation of the decision on upgrading NATO armaments.

Typical also are the circumstances under which the legislators made their decision, which is dangerous for Belgium's fate. The missiles were delivered to the base in Florennes even before parliament had voiced its opinion on this question. Thus, the NATO leaders openly disregarded Belgium's sovereign right to solve problems upon which the country's security depends to a considerable extent.

In the saga of the deployment of "Tomahawks" on Belgian territory, the unprecedented campaign of pressure on official Brussels, unleashed in the last few years by the United States and some of its NATO allies is also attracting attention. It will suffice to recall what a concentrated "working over" Belgian leaders were subjected to back in December 1979 when the NATO summit took the armaments upgrading decision. Representatives of the United States, the FRG, and a number of other countries brought pressure to bear on the leaders of Belgium and the Netherlands who were not showing enthusiasm with regard to the deployment of missiles.

A "carrot and stick" policy was applied. Brussels was promised "mountains of gold" if it agreed to take the missiles, and sanctions of various kinds -- political, currency, and economic sanctions -- if it turned down this "present". It took several years before the NATO bosses succeeded in "twisting the arms" of the Belgian leaders. One cannot keep count of how many high-ranking NATO visitors were in Brussels in these years with a single aim -- talking around the "intractable" partners.

The parliament's decision has served as a powerful accelerator of the mass antimissile movement in Belgium. Millions of ordinary Belgians do not wish to accept the position of the authorities who are following in the wake of NATO's most dangerous line toward whipping up the arms race.

USSR 'WILLING' TO DISCUSS SS-20'S WITH NETHERLANDS

AU231625 Paris AFP in English 0402 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] The Hague, Netherlands, March 23 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union is willing to hold talks with the Netherlands on the number of SS-20 missiles deployed in Soviet territory and on means to verify the number, according to a Dutch businessman reputed to have high-level contacts in the Kremlin. The Netherlands is scheduled to decide in November whether to deploy North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missiles in its territory. The center-right government has said it would not deploy the missiles if the Soviet Union did not deploy more missiles after June 1984.

The businessman, a Mr Van Eeghen, told the Dutch news agency ANP that he had talks this week with "several" Soviet leaders, including the director of the International Information Department of the Communist Party's Central Committee. Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek said Friday that he had asked his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, for a meeting to discuss East-West relations and arms control.

SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS NETHERLANDS VISIT

LD230243 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] The Hague March 22 TASS -- The delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation has ended its trip to the Netherlands. On the delegation were corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Anatoliy Gromyko, chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko, news analyst of the NOVOSTI Press Agency Vladimir Molchanov.

The Soviet representatives took part in the conference devoted to the discussion of a broad range of questions pertaining to East-West relations. It was held by the Dutch "Allerdink Fund". They dwelt on Soviet peace initiatives, aimed at limitation of the arms race and answered a number of questions at a press conference which was held. They made a Dutch television appearance. The Soviet representatives had a meeting with members of the Standing Foreign Affairs Commission of the second chamber of Netherlands parliament and made speeches at the conference which was held by the "Atlantic Committee". In the course of a heated discussion Soviet representatives rebuffed attempts to distort the essence of the USSR's peace proposals, expressed the principled stand towards "star wars" plans as the offensive system of a new type of armaments, which whips up the arms race and which is aimed at undermining international security and poses a grave threat to peace.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS APPOINTED

LD242049 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Anatoliy Blatov to be the ambassador of the USSR to the Netherlands.

Anatoliy Blatov was born in 1914. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1945, and held a number of responsible posts on the staff of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since 1972 he has been working in the CPSU Central Committee. Viktor Beletskiy has been relieved of the duties of the ambassador of the USSR to the Netherlands in view of transfer to another job.

UK SAID MODERNIZING AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM

LD221509 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] London March 22 TASS -- The British Defence Ministry has announced a programme to modernize the existing network of radar installations and to build a new one for the country's air defence system. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reports that Britain's air defence system, according to the plans of the NATO strategists, is to become part of a single anti-missile complex which is supposed to be created in Western Europe in the near future. The cost of this big military project's British part alone will amount, according to the data of the press, to more than 400 million pounds sterling.

When first reports on the programme for a European anti-missile defence network appeared, local observers immediately christened it a "star wars in miniature". As is believed, it was precisely this idea that was propagandized by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger during the recent tour of Western Europe. In order to reassure the public opinion worried by Washington's plans aimed at militarizing outer space, he tried to press home the idea of a possibility of creating an anti-missile complex which would ostensibly fully guarantee in practice the security of the West European countries. The press reports that U.S. companies and military specialists will take an active part in the implementation of the project.

USSR-UK SCIENCE, EDUCATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD251033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] The signing of an agreement for 1985 to 1987 took place today at the USSR Foreign Ministry between the Soviet Union and Great Britain on ties in the spheres of science, education, and culture. The document foresees the further development of cooperation in the spheres of science, education, culture, art, cinematography, television and radio broadcasting, publishing, and sport.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER DUMAS CRITICIZES SDI

LD232340 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Helsinki March 23 TASS -- President Reagan's "strategic French defence initiative" is aimed at disrupting the existing balance of forces. French Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas said this at a press conference here. He said that the "strategic defence initiative" is fraught with the heightening of war danger and possibility of unpredictable developments. R. Dumas pointed out that alongside the development of this initiative, the United States continues building up all types of its armaments which refutes the assertions that the program allegedly leads to arms reduction. In this connection the minister emphasized the need of immediate prevention of the militarization of space.

LEBANESE CP CONDEMNS U.S. LINKS WITH EXTREMISTS

LD242257 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Beirut March 24 TASS -- An enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party (PCL) has been held here. A report on the political situation in the country has been delivered by George Hawi, general secretary of the PCL Central Committee.

A statement adopted by the plenary meeting points out that at a time when a majority of the Lebanese are aware of the need to overcome the years-long crisis, the right wing extremist forces seek to plunge the country again into the abyss of civil war. Those forces pursue the aim of achieving a division of Lebanon, undermining the gains of the country's patriotic forces, and weakening the resistance to the Israeli invaders.

The plenary meeting of the PCL Central Committee pointed out the existence of connections between the right-wing extremist movement and the United States which seeks to use the movement in order to return to Lebanon and to use the country as a springboard for pressure on Syria which resists Washington's attempts at imposing upon the Arabs a capitulatory version of a Middle East settlement. The policy of Washington which encourages Tel Aviv to new crimes against the Lebanese people is strongly condemned in the statement.

The participants in the plenary meeting called for stepping up the armed struggle against the Israeli invaders and for strengthening the unity of all patriotic forces. The document points out the stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which support the Lebanese people's struggle for the Israeli invaders' withdrawal from the country and for the restoration of Lebanon's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The plenum endorsed a programme of preparation for the large-scale celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The need to strengthen the unity of all forces which wage the struggle against imperialism. Zionism, reaction and fascism, for the preservation of peace throughout the world and for the assertion of the people's rights to freedom, independence and progress was emphasized in this connection. The importance of deepening relations with the Soviet Union and of strengthening Lebanese-Soviet friendship was pointed out.

ISRAELI, SYRIAN POSITIONS ON LEBANON REPORTED

LD241902 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Beirut March 24 TASS -- The Israeli military are heightening tension in various areas of Lebanon. Last night, gun boats of the invaders fired from the sea on Lebanese Army positions in Khaldah, the southern suburb of Beirut. A Lebanese unit returned the fire, forcing the aggressor to withdraw.

In the past 24 hours, Israelis repeatedly opened fire in Tyre, An-Nabatiyah and other populated localities of southern Lebanon. There are killed and injured among the civilian population. Round-ups and arrests were carried out in Srifa village (Tyre area) and in a number of villages of the Al-Biqa valley. The Lebanese, detained during the Israeli punitive operations, were put into the Ansar concentration camp.

According to reports reaching here, yesterday Lebanese patriots fired from grenade launchers on an Israeli command post on the Tyre-Juaya road.

An armoured personnel carrier struck a mine planted by guerrillas near Marjayun and attacks were launched on Israeli positions in Mduha village.

Extremists from the rightist-Christian "Lebanese forces," who are incited by Tel Aviv, have increased their activity. Last night, they provoked exchanges of fire along the line dividing Beirut into western and eastern sectors. Newspapers draw attention to the fact that Ariel Sharon, a well-known Israeli "hawk," former defence minister, visited the occupied part of Lebanon recently and held talks with the local leadership of the rightist-Christian ultras in the area of Jazzin.

Damascus March 24 TASS -- Syria will continue to side with the Lebanese people and the legitimate government of Lebanon in their efforts to secure the Israeli invaders' withdrawal from the entire territory of the country, to preserve its territorial integrity and achieve national unity. A statement to this effect has been made here by President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria during his talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon. He pointed out the need to issue a firm rebuff to imperialism's plans which run counter to the national interests of Lebanon and are aimed at backing Israel and frustrating the process of normalizing the situation in the country.

Syria's decision on support for the just struggle of the Lebanese people is a principled and invariable one, the president of Syria stressed.

ISRAELIS DELIBERATELY KILL NEWSMEN IN LEBANON

LD221202 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Beirut March 22 TASS -- Israeli tankmen in south Lebanon barbarously shelled two motor vehicles carrying local and foreign journalists near the city of Sidon, killing two persons and wounding several others. According to a woman reporter who was lucky to stay alive, the Israelis could not have but known that there had been civilians in front of them. They had opened fire from 500 meters, although they had seen clearly it had not been partisans that would be their victims.

Seeking to conceal its crimes, Tel Aviv has organized a campaign of baiting against correspondents who try to report from occupied Lebanese regions. But despite all restrictions, reports on the occupation troops' reign of terror continue to reach the world public. Thus, it has become known that Israelis have staged another punitive raid in south Lebanese districts. It is obviously having been enraged by that leak that the interventionists committed the deliberate killing.

JOURNALIST DESCRIBED 'EXCESSES' OF ISRAELI ARMY

LD250021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Report by international affairs journalist Yuriy Zhuravlev: The Excesses of Israeli Occupants"]

[Text] Tanks destroy houses; they flatten the harvest and fruit groves and run over people. Hovering overhead are the helicopters that fire missiles at peaceful settlements. Clearing a path for themselves with artillery fire and machinegun bursts, the fanatics wearing Israeli Army uniforms implement the policy of scorched earth in practice. Such are the day to day realities of life in southern Lebanon, notable for the refined cruelty and barbarity of the occupants.

In their official statements, the Israeli ruling circles emphasize that the bloody strategy of terror they are implementing is not a one-time operation, but a reflection of a long-term course.

The so-called iron fist policy being pursued by Tel Aviv in southern Lebanon is calculated to suppress any resistance. However, this strategy of intimidation is not working. The resistance movement is growing daily, sowing confusion and fear among the Israeli soldiers.

Thus, south of Jazzin, a 19-year-old Lebanese youth, sacrificing himself, drove a dynamite-laden motor vehicle at an Israeli military column. The resulting explosion killed 12 interventionists and wounded 15. Lebanese patriots are dealing ever more tangible blows to the soldiers of the Zionist invaders. The courageous resistance of the Lebanese people to the Israeli occupants is growing with each passing day. The operations of the armed resistance are taking on the nature of people's war ever more palpably.

ISRAEL BEGINS MANEUVERS NEAR LEBANESE BORDER

LD242242 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Beirut March 24 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, Israel today began big weeklong military exercises in a zone adjacent to the borders of Lebanon. Taking part in the exercises are land forces, the Air Force and the Navy, as well as forces of the reserve. General Orr, commander of the northern military district, has stated in an interview with the radio station of the Israeli Armed Forces that the principal aim of the current exercises is to prepare the Army for the conduct of a large-scale war. Practice, in particular, will be the task of an operational advance of large forces to Lebanese borders.

Observers' opinion is that the present exercises are of an overtly provocative character considering the internal political situation that has developed in Lebanon.

TASS CITES IRAQ, IRANIAN BATTLE REPORTS 22 MAR

LD221225 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad March 22 TASS -- On March 19 and 21, troops of the Third Corps of the Iraqi Army carried out two successful offensive operations in Hoveyze area, destroying enemy forces and consolidating their hold on enemy positions, says a communique of the High Command of Iraq. The Iranian side lost more than 420 men killed, and a large number of men were taken prisoner.

In the past twenty-four hours Iraqi aviation delivered strikes on areas of concentration of enemy troops and military hardware in a sector "east of the Tigris." Aircraft and helicopters of the Iraqi Air Force flew more than 190 sorties. Iraqi fighter planes shot down two enemy aircraft.

Iranian artillery shelled the towns of Basra, Mandali and Khanaqin.

Nicosia March 22 TASS -- The IRNA news agency (Iran) reports that Iraqi aircraft bombed 25 populated localities in Ilam Province. Enemy aircraft made raids on a number of towns in other provinces of the country as well. There are destructions and loss of life among population. The Iranian Air Force shot down an Iraqi aircraft.

In the past twenty-four hours, the news agency's report points out, Iranian artillery shelled military and industrial facilities in the Iranian [as received] towns of Basra, Mandali, Badra, and Uzurbatiyah, inflicting a considerable material damage upon them.

Exchanges of artillery fire took place in most sectors of the front.

23 March Reports

LD232042 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad March 23 TASS -- A spokesman of the Iraqi High Command said that in the past day Iraqi fighter-bombers hit a large naval target in the area of the Iranian island Khark in the Persian Gulf.

The latest military communique of Iraq says that in the past 24 hours Iraqi planes and helicopters flew on some 200 combat missions during which they were dealing strikes on areas of the concentration of Iranian troops, their positions, headquarters and communications on the central stretch of the front and in the east of Tigris zone. 25 military boats, artillery guns, ammunition depots, observation posts of the enemy were destroyed in the Maysan sector and in the area east of Basra. The enemy sustained losses.

Nicosia March 23 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that Iraqi planes yesterday made raids on 13 Iranian cities, causing civilian casualties and destruction. The enemy's planes tried to reach Tehran and deal a strike on it but were driven away by anti-aircraft fire, the military communique says.

The Iranian long-range artillery shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin and a number of other cities on the Iraqi territory

In the past day fighting continued in various sections of the front. Iranian troops destroyed several Iraqi artillery positions, tanks and armoured vehicles, other military facilities.

24 March Reports

LD241423 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad March 24 TASS -- Iraqi troops last night launched an offensive in the northern sector of the front and captured two crucial heights. According to a communique released by Iraqi High Military Command, the Iranian side lost some 100 troops killed in the fighting.

The Iraqi Air Force continued dealing blows to the enemy on the sector east of the Tigris River, causing manpower and materiel losses.

Nicosia March 24 TASS -- Local engagements continued in various sectors of the front, the Iranian news agency IRNA reports. Iranian troops repulsed several attacks by the Iraqi side.

Iraqi war planes bombed the Iranian city of Bushehr, causing casualties and destruction, IRNA points out.

IMPERIALISM USING GULF WAR FOR 'SELFISH PURPOSES'

LD230048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Mar 85

[From the "World Today" program by Valentin Zorin]

[Summary] The Iran-Iraq war continues, but conflicting reports from the two sides make it difficult to give a true picture of events. After a week of fierce fighting it appears that the situation has become basically stabilizing although there have been heavy losses on both sides. Military experts in the Western press are concluding that neither side is able to gain a decisive victory.

"The Soviet Union has more than once urged the speediest end to this senseless bloodshed. It is causing damage to the peoples of both Iran and Iraq, damage that will take years, and possibly decades, to put right, as well as to the peoples of the entire region.

Only international imperialism, which is using the tense situation that has arisen as a result of the war in that region for its own selfish purposes, can gain from a continuation of the war."

REASONS CITED WHY U.S. WANTS GULF WAR TO CONTINUE

NC231310 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] The arrival of the Iranian New Year coincided with a new exacerbation of the Iran-Iraq conflict, which has been continuing for 4 and 1/2 years. The West's mass media, which reflect the opinions of imperialist circles, do not hide the fact that the escalation of this war, which they themselves fomented, fills their hearts with joy. They blatantly express their satisfaction with the losses suffered by both sides in this war.

In his report from Tehran, NBC correspondent (Shemp) stressed that the war has exhausted Iran's economy, has led to an astronomical increase in prices and shortages, and has killed more than 250,000 Iranians. The U.S. correspondent points out that the victims of the war are primarily from the working class and the rural population, that is, the people who carried out the 11 February revolution, overthrew the monarchy, and cut off the hands of the imperialist monopolies, primarily U.S. monopolies, that had meddled in Iran. (Shemp) writes: The rich, who greatly benefited during the shah's regime, are benefiting today as well despite the war. They are once again apparently preparing for arbitrary sovereignty in Iran.

The British newspaper THE TIMES wrote with satisfaction that the richest representatives of the Iran's private sector are trying to remove those supporting the state's administration of the economy, through exploiting the difficulties resulting from the war. The newspaper expresses the hope that the more critical Iran's economic situation becomes because of the war, the easier it will be to convince the people that the era of the shah's rule was not so bad after all.

The Iran-Iraq war is not only expanding the possibilities for hoarders and profiteers to amass riches in Iran, it is also making it possible for Western businessmen to benefit from the existing situation. Deceptive arguments by imperialist monopolies have led Iran to sell its oil at \$5 a barrel less than the price offered by other OPEC members to these monopolies in order to derive the income it needs for the war. This is funneling additional profits to Western businessmen.

The Iran-Iraq war has truly turned into an endless source of income for manufacturers of weapons. The West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT notes that 40 percent of France's current total military exports go to Iraq. The quantity of weapons purchased by Iran from Britain and the United States is no less. As for West German companies, they are selling their war materiel both to Iran and Iraq and are thereby pocketing astronomical profits.

It is not surprising that THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the organ of U.S. monopolies, considers the continuation of the war and bloodshed and the wasting of the two countries' forces as useful, while the FINANCIAL TIMES, the mouthpiece of British businessmen, expresses the same opinion and hopes that the Iran-Iraq war will, like the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has been going on with the same acuteness for about 40 years now, turn into a common phenomenon.

The imperialists want the blood of the Iranians and Iraqis to flow and turn into a shower of gold for their monopolies. Those who sit in Washington consider the Iran-Iraq war of great importance and as a pretext for increasing the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

While resorting to chicanery about the need to ensure its security, the United States has started to set up new military bases in that region, to expand existing bases, and to station the notorious Rapid Deployment Force in that part of the world. A large U.S. fleet has left for the Persian Gulf. These military preparations are being made not only to support aggressive Israel, the U.S. ally, in its operations against Islamic countries, but also for military intervention in others' affairs by the U.S. bullies themselves.

As our dear listeners recall, soon after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, the United States futilely attempted to land paratroopers in the Tabas region. That aggressive attempt was aimed at hatching a military coup in Iran, and you know, it failed disgracefully. Some time later, the Pentagon ordered weapons sufficient for 60 days of military operations stockpiled in the Persian Gulf region for the U.S. forces stationed there. Recently, U.S. cargo ships carrying tanks, artillery, war materiel, and ammunition left for the Iranian coasts. Everything is ready for a fresh U.S. aggression in that area, and the more the flames of war between Iran and Iraq are kindled, the more easily can the imperialist forces find a pretext for direct military intervention in that part of the world.

Thus, the correctness of the reasoning by the 26th CPSU congress 4 years ago is proven. That congress, which called for an end to the war and bloodshed between Iran and Iraq, pointed out that this war is very beneficial for imperialism because imperialist forces strongly wish to revive their lost positions in the Persian Gulf. From the very outset, the Soviet Union described the war as meaningless as far as the two countries' interests are concerned. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, parallel with efforts to halt the Iran-Iraq war, support the initiatives put forth by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, AAFSO, and by various countries and dignitaries on the ensuring of peace and calm in the region. The Soviet Union firmly believes that the national interests of Iran and Iraq, as well as the interests of all regional countries, dictate that the bloody war between Iran and Iraq end and that the belligerent sides begin a dialogue. The sooner this is done, the more reliably can the interests, freedom and independence of nations as well as peace and calm throughout the world be ensured.

EGYPT'S NPUG PARTY CRITICIZES MUBARAK INITIATIVE

PM221350 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Subjected to Criticism"]

[Text] Cairo, 21 Mar -- The General Secretariat of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] Central Committee has subjected President H. Mubarak's latest proposals to criticism, describing them as "a new concession to the United States."

The proposals, the General Secretariat of the NPUG Central Committee points out, were put forward by H. Mubarak on the eve of his trip to the United States and fully correspond with the spirit of the Camp David agreements, which have been resolutely opposed by the Arab peoples. The newspaper AL-AHALLI, organ of the NPUG, writes that the Egyptian president's proposals replace the idea of settling the conflict by convening an international conference with an intention to organize "direct talks," which can only lead to partial solutions of the problem and a separate peace -- precisely what the United States and Israel are aiming for.

III. 25 Mar 85

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETES CHEDLI KLIBI

LD222211 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] The Soviet Government sent a greetings message to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, on the 40th anniversary of establishing the league.

The cable said the Soviet Union stands by and will continue standing by the just Arab cause and strongly condemns the new attempts to cause division in the Arab ranks and to draw them, by force or deception, to unilateral capitulatory bargains with the aggressor and to force them to abandon their vital interests.

The message of the Soviet Council of Ministers pointed out that the Soviet Union will deepen cooperation with the Arab countries on the issue of achieving a just comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

ANGOLAN REVOLUTIONARIES APPRECIATE SOVIET AID

PM221251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by M. Zenovich and Y. Semenov: "Angola, Southern Front: Our Correspondents' Description of International Support for the People of the Young African Republic"]

[Excerpts] Uamba, Lubango, Benguela, Mar -- Joao Ernesto dos Santos, called Liberdade -- that is, Freedom -- by his comrades in the partisan struggle against the Portuguese colonizers, is 31. He was given his second name when he was 12, when he started his career in the revolution as a rank and file fighter. Now Comrade Freedom is a member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT], commissar of Uamba Province, and commander of the military district.

"This year, revolutionary Angola is 10 years old," he said, "and all that time we have not had a minute's peace. Today the province has become part of the southern front, where the enemy is trying to disrupt normal life. Carefully developed methods of sabotage and terror have been put into operation. Armed gangs attack railroad trains and motor vehicle columns, take bloody reprisals against the peaceful population, and try to put factories, power stations, bridges, and workshops out of actions.

"The enemy is impeding the delivery of fertilizers, seeds, machinery, spare parts, medical supplies, and essential goods to the province from the port of Lobito, traditionally transported along the Benguela railroad. At the same time, the enemy is striving to cut off exports of our agricultural products from the province, paralyze economic life, and thereby discredit the very idea of people's power.

"The people are still living in difficult conditions. Our task is to foil the enemy's plans. The organs of people's power are functioning normally at all levels, from the little villages to the provincial center. The people's vigilance teams created everywhere play an important role. Members of the MPLA-PT and its youth wing are the backbone of the teams.

"Our party's recent national conference paid special attention to strengthening work in the countryside. This is a serious problem. Back on the eve of Angola's independence, when the major landowners left the country, there remained in our countryside virtually only poor peasants -- illiterate, for the most part remote from politics, forgotten by the colonizers.

"The counterrevolutionaries are using the countryside as a bridgehead for attacking the city. They want to keep the city without provisions. To achieve this, they are setting fire to villages, killing women and children, and taking hostages, forcing the men to join the ranks of the bandit formations. We are striving to seize the initiative in the countryside and are already reaping the fruits of our work; the peasants have realized that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola is their deadly enemy, and they are increasingly frequently taking part in operations to capture bandits."

"How does the province perceive the assistance of Soviet specialists and their colleagues from other socialist countries?"

"The assistance of the internationalists is very, very substantial. It consists not just of work in the sphere of medicine, education, and agronomics, but also a constant genuinely fraternal exchange of experience and knowledge."

Comrade (Sambalanga), commissar of (Uila) Province and commander of the district's armed forces, is 36. He joined the partisans 19 years ago and has served the revolution since.

"What can you say about the work of the specialists from the socialist countries?"

"They are our brothers," the commissar replied. "Brothers who are teaching the Angolans to work and giving them their knowledge and experience. They do not demand any special benefits for themselves, as is customary among specialists from the capitalist countries. They do not complain about difficulties, and there are many of them in work and everyday life. We are not surprised at these magnificent qualities of the people from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, and Cuba: After all, in their motherland these people have proved themselves to be creators of a splendid edifice of the future, which we Angolans intend to build today, whatever it costs us."

The commissar is right: Our specialists do not demand special conditions. They have to work under fire, very often there are food holdups, they live in battlefield conditions, but the railroad linking Uamba with the coast continues to function.

"Last year, gangs blew up 14 diesel engines," Benguela Province Commissar (Kundi Payama) told us, "precisely in those places where the trains are now running continuously. To replace the ones that had been put out of action, we unearthed the ancient steam engines from the depot. It couldn't be helped: Transport is life."

"The party is constantly seeking and finding new forms of work with the masses," he continued. "This concerns strengthening organization in the armed forces, interaction between activists of the people's power at all levels... And the work is bearing fruit: The bandits in our coastal Province of Benguela have retired into remote defense, the railroad is working, and production is under way at plants and in the port. A year ago there was none of this. "However," the commissar concluded, "we have a whole range of work to do, and we are relying and will continue to rely on our brothers from the Soviet Union, Cuba, and the other socialist countries."

...Here in Angola, which gained independence less than 10 years ago and where there were no native teachers, doctors, machine operators, or construction workers, fathers -- the commissars who are tested fighters for freedom -- and their children -- the apprentices and soldiers -- are continuing the tradition of struggle for a new life.

U.S. AID TO SUDAN FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

LD221251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] American propaganda is energetically singing the praises of U.S. aid to African countries, including Sudan, whose population is suffering hunger. Famine in Sudan, TASS observer Sergey Kulik comments is indeed, assuming catastrophic proportions. According to the most conservative estimates, it is threatening more than 4.5 million people, that is, almost a quarter of the population.

Thousands of Sudanese have lost hope of any help from the authorities and are migrating to neighboring countries. It is also being noted, truthfully, that Washington is taking a special interest in the Khartoum regime and its head, Numayri. "Numayri is an old friend of ours," U.S. Vice President Bush has said.

The Khartoum regime's feelings towards Washington are those of a "loyal subject," and this is being handsomely rewarded. After Egypt, Sudan is the second largest recipient of American aid in Africa, which totals more than \$250 million in all. However, the American fighters, tanks, and military transport aircraft that swallow up a considerable part of the American aid to Numayri cannot help in the fight against drought. What the White House is interested in is a strong military relationship with Sudan, which it regards as a bridgehead for the internationalist Rapid Deployment Force and one of the main conductors of U.S. policy in the region.

During the recent open U.S. military intervention in the affairs of Chad, the Pentagon set up a special headquarters in Khartoum to coordinate flights by American planes operating against the Chadian patriots. Then official Khartoum took up the anti-Libyan pennant of the American leaders and unleashed a blatant propaganda campaign against neighboring Libya. Now, Sudan has assumed the unenviable role of the main henchman of the United States in its anti-Ethiopian campaign. It has not gone unnoticed that, shortly before Bush's recent arrival in Khartoum, a former deputy director of the CIA, roving Ambassador Walters, had also been there. And literally a few days before the visit to the Sudanese capital by the American vice president, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Taft had just left. Both had discussed the expansion of the undeclared war against Ethiopia with the Sudanese leadership.

Thus the notorious U.S. aid to Sudan is a means of drawing that country further into the terrorist policy of the United States against the progressive regimes in Africa. It is precisely for this purpose, and not to combat the famine, that the American millions are being allocated to Sudan.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO TOGO IPU CONFERENCE

LD231131 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- A delegation of the Parliamentary Groups of the USSR today left Moscow for Togo to attend the 73rd conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The delegation is led by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Groups of the USSR.

The delegation includes deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Tatyana Bokareva, Sergey Losev and Vasilii Semenov.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Lev Tolkunov, other officials, as well as Ambassador of the Togolese Republic in the Soviet Union Iassissi Kerim-Diken.

Arrives in Lome

LD241102 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Lome March 24 TASS - A delegation from the USSR's parliamentary group led by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived in Lome, capital of the Togolese Republic, today to attend the 73rd conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The delegation includes members of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Tatyana Bokareva, Sergery Losev and Vasilii Semenov.

The delegation was welcomed at the Lome Airport by the Soviet ambassador to the Togolese Republic, Sergey Shaverdyan.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MALI CONGRESS

LD240023 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1523 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation left today for the Republic of Mali to take part in the work of the 2d Congress of the Mali People's Democratic Union. The delegation is led by Yevgeniy Murayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kuybyshev Obkom of the CPSU.

COMMUNIQUE ON TU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO GUINEA

LD240038 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] In Conakry, a commune has been issued on the visit paid by a delegation of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions to Guinea. It says, working for peace, for international security, and against the nuclear war danger are the most important trends in the joint activities of the Soviet and Guinean trade unions in the present, explosive, situation in the world. The National Confederation of the Working People of Guinea and the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions reaffirmed their militant solidarity with the just struggle of the patriots in southern Africa, against the system of racial and colonial oppression. They called for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of United Nations resolutions and strongly censured the growing political, economic, and financial support and direct military backing that international imperialist forces are giving the South African racists and the Zionist aggressors.

The two trade union centers support the demands of the developing countries for a just international economic order and call for the abolition of all forms of colonial and semicolonial exploitation.

COMMUNIQUE ON TU OFFICIALS' VISIT TO MADAGASCAR

LD222215 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Antananarivo March 22 TASS -- Malagasy working people together with Soviet working people stand for ensuring lasting world peace and international security and preventing a nuclear war, said a commune issued here following a visit to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar by a delegation from Soviet trade unions. It stayed here at the invitation of the Federation of Trade Unions of Working People of Madagascar.

The commune held international imperialism responsible for the deteriorating international situation and the continuing arms race. It said imperialism conducts a policy of flagrant interference in the internal affairs of independent states and cultivates an atmosphere of mistrust in country-to-country relations. The experience of World War II, the commune said, underlines the need for all peace-loving forces to act jointly against the aggressive, adventurist policy of imperialism.

The commune stressed the importance for the nations of the region to make the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and the need to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo soon.

SOVIET-NICARAGUAN COOPERATION REAFFIRMED AT TALKS

LD241109 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Managua March 24 TASS -- The USSR and Nicaragua reaffirmed their relationship of cooperation during recent Soviet-Nicaraguan talks in Moscow, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega told a press conference here after coming home. He said that his meeting with Soviet leaders explored prospects for a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in Central America.

During its visit to Brazil to attend events marking the transfer of presidential power, Daniel Ortega said, the Nicaraguan delegation met also there with the wholehearted solidarity of the Brazilian people and other foreign delegations that were attending the observances. International public opinion wants peace in Central America, but the Reagan administration ignores the call of the peoples. The refusal by an American delegation led by U.S. Vice-President George Bush, which was also staying in Brazil at the time, to continue Nicaraguan-American dialogue showed once more that the White House is not interested in talks to find a peaceful solution to the regional crisis.

NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES U.S. CBW CHARGES

LD221436 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Managua March 22 TASS -- Nicaragua's Defence Ministry had denied slanderous allegations by American officials that the Sandinista People's Army use chemical weapons against counter-revolutionary gangs which penetrate inside the Republic from Honduras and Costa Rica. The mendacious accusations were made by the Pentagon's high-ranking official John Vessey at Congress the other day. That general, as a spokesman for the Defence Ministry pointed out here, resorted to impudent slander to justify the Reagan administration's aggressive policies with regard to the Sandinista people's revolution.

As many Pentagon officials, he made an attempt to delude the American Congress regarding the Nicaraguan Government's policy in a bid to compel the congressmen to vote in favour of allocating 14 million dollars for the counter-revolutionary Somocista groupings. The Pentagon general needed the false allegations in order to conceal the crimes of the American mercenaries -- Somocista cut-throats, who implement in Nicaragua the Reagan administration's policy of "state terrorism", using, among other things, chemical agents against Nicaraguan civilians.

SOMOZISTS INCREASE ATTACKS AGAINST CIVILIANS

LD222222 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Managua March 22 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov

Bandit raids on villages, villainous ambushes on roads and mass killings of unarmed Nicaraguan citizens are the criminal methods used by CIA mercenaries whom President Reagan unabashedly describes as "his brothers and democracy-fighters." Bastardly avoiding engagements with the Sandinista People's Army, the former Somocistas direct their enmity against the revolutionary Republic's civilian population. More than eight thousand Nicaraguans fell victims to the bloody outrages committed by the counter-revolutionaries.

According to local press reports, a total of 100 Nicaraguan villages were raided by Somocista gangs.

The mercenaries failed to seize and hold any one of the populated localities. But their criminal forays bring suffering to peasants' families. As a result of the terrorist actions by "Reagan's brothers", more than 7,000 Nicaraguan children became orphans.

Burning crops and destroying farming machinery, counter-revolutionaries are seeking to provoke a hunger in the countryside and damage Nicaragua's economy. The newspaper BARRICADA observes that the Somocistas stepped up of late their bandit activity on roads in a bid to thwart the supplies of foodstuffs and building materials to the country's northern region. In the first days of March alone, they burnt 13 lorries, owned by the ministries for construction and for domestic trade, which were heading for remote Nicaraguan settlements.

The U.S. aggression against Nicaragua is acquiring ever broader scope, this being evidenced by the fact that nearly 150,000 rural inhabitants in the republic were compelled to flee from the terror of CIA mercenaries. The revolutionary government is giving all-round assistance to the evacuees. About 3,000 houses will be built for them in safe places this year.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON GRENADA

PM221451 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Kosov under the rubric "Commentator's Opinion": "Knocking a Bloc Together"]

[Text] Ranking White House and Pentagon officials have taken to visiting Grenada recently. U.S. Vice President G. Bush's visit a short while ago is a case in point. What is the attraction for the U.S. Administration of this small island in the Caribbean? In the view of Washington strategists, Grenada is to play a key role in the establishment of a regional military bloc comprising countries regarded as "friendly" by the United States. This bloc is called upon to carry out the functions of a gendarmerie and is designed to serve as a cover for Washington's aggressive militarist actions and help suppress the growing national liberation movement in the Caribbean.

The process of forging a military alliance of pro-American states comprising Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and Saint Lucia is virtually completed. The U.S. occupation forces, whose bayonets keep the present Grenada regime in power, are actively involved in the training and preparation of special military units of the region's states. Construction of a major military base is in full swing in Grenada. Involving Grenada and other Caribbean countries in its imperialist plans, Washington is trying to expand the scale of aggressive preparations with the aim of halting progressive transformations in this region. Futile efforts! As Kendrick Radix, one of the leaders of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement has stated, "The Pentagon's book cannot crush the spirit of Grenada's people, who are rising to the struggle for the freedom of their motherland."

SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BRAZIL 20 MAR

PM221207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] The USSR delegation headed by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Brazil on 20 March.

It took part in official events in connection with the transfer of presidential power.

The delegation was met by P.Y. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, other officials, and also Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg, Brazilian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

PY242155 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] We will now offer to our listeners the statements made to our correspondent by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who speaks on Soviet-Argentine relations and several international issues.

[Begin Caputo recording] I believe there has been satisfactory progress in our relations during this period [passage indistinct] ... because we have many sorts of links. However, we also hold conversations on international issues and exchange views on the evolution of world political affairs. We maintain a system of consultation that is operating now as the UN General Assembly prepares to open. This year, an Argentine delegation will again be pleased to visit Moscow to exchange views on international issues with its Soviet counterparts. In sum, Soviet-Argentine relations are very good, and we expect them to continue that way. [end recording]

Asked about Soviet peace initiatives, Dante Caputo said:

[Begin Caputo recording] You know that, for us, peace is a major international political issue. This is not merely a general statement. During a meeting held in 1984 in New Delhi, six heads of state released a statement that reflected their strong will to strive for peace and disarmament. In this regard, we agree with many of the statements you have made in support of your struggle for peace. For Argentine foreign policy, peace is a fundamental major issue. We maintain that a nuclear holocaust would affect the entire world. Therefore, the majority of countries, which would also be affected by a nuclear war, must vindicate the right to have a say in the making of decisions on the arms race and on the nuclear race. Therefore, this will be an ever-present issue in my country's foreign policy. [end recording]

In response to a question in the Central American situation and on the efforts of the Contadora Group, the Argentine foreign minister said:

[Begin Caputo recording] The Argentine Republic maintains that it is necessary to find a negotiated solution as soon as possible. The democratic Argentine Government believes that a generalized war in Central America would be a real threat, a catastrophe. Therefore, our position is one of clear support of the Contadora Group peace efforts. We believe that it is essential to reach an agreement that may allow the easing of tension, thus preventing a war that would affect not only Central America and its neighbors but all the other countries, including the recently-born South American democracies. [end recording]

PREPARATIONS FOR 27-29 MARCH PROTEST IN CHILE

PY242025 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The preparations for the national protest called for next week are under way.

The Metropolitan Board for Sociopolitical Accord has intensified its calls to the people of Santiago asking them to join the protest scheduled for next 27 March in Santiago. Other cities may also join the protest.

For its part, the National Command for Protest and Democracy is carrying out an intense campaign calling for a day of national mobilization, solidarity, condemnation of the Pinochet dictatorship, and for the people's demands on 29 March. This campaign has been announced by leaflets and instructions sheets that have been distributed widely.

According to the organizations making up the command, in addition to the usual demonstrations against the fascist regime, the protest will also include work to collect aid for earthquake victims, soup kitchens, the presentation of demands to the municipalities, and wakes for the earthquake victims.

The National Workers' command, the People's Democratic Movement, and other people's organizations have promised to join the protest.

The news agency ANSA has reported that the Chilean Christian Democratic Party will not join next week's protest.

PARTY SECRETARIES' MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

PM251400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms, leaders of ministries and departments and territorial construction administrations, associations, and trusts, and officials of trade union organs was held in the CPSU Central Committee on 22 March to discuss tasks concerning the fulfillment of the 1985 capital construction plans and the implementation of measures aimed at improving labor organization and the system of remuneration and incentives in construction. Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the conference with an introductory speech. Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Kapitonov, and Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Dymshits, Martynov, Pyabov, Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Comrade Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; and senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report.

It was reported out at the conference that capital construction has an important role in realizing the tasks deriving from the directives of the March 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and further improving the life of Soviet society.

The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government demonstrate constant concern for improving the management of capital construction and strengthening its material and technical base. The work of ministries, local party and local authority organs on securing the fulfillment of plans has been stepped up. All this has had a positive effect on increasing the commissioning of the fixed capital.

At the same time, contracting and other ministries and departments have still not been able to overcome serious shortcomings in fulfilling the construction program, are holding up the putting into operation of capacities and projects due for commissioning and are making poor use of existing reserves and opportunities for raising labor productivity and improving technical and economic indices.

It was emphasized at the conference that the chief task of builders in 1985 is to ensure the putting into operation of all capacities and projects due for commissioning in industry, agriculture, in transportation, and other industries. This is the main criterion for assessing the activity of the construction organizations. Contracting ministries are obliged to make up the lagging that occurred during the winter months and within a short period of time to complete work on projects that were not put into operation last year.

Special concern was manifested for increasing the reliability of fuel and electrical energy supplies for the national economy. The state of construction of projects due for commissioning in the electrical power, coal, oil, and gas industries demands that the heads of appropriate ministries should take urgent measures and that the kraykoms and obkoms should execute unremitting control. Local party and local authority and economic organs should also strictly monitor the fulfillment of plans for construction of housing and amenities.

In order to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the increased program, the attention of heads of ministries and construction organizations was drawn to the need to concentrate material and labor resources primarily upon the major projects scheduled for commissioning, to bring about coordinated operations by all those participating in the construction and to prepare in good time the front of action for assembly subdivisions and other specialized subdivisions.

Contracting organizations should radically alter their attitude to the fulfillment of plan targets relating to technical reequipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises, make serious preparations for an increasing volume of these types of work and create the appropriate technical base. The USSR Gosstnab, ministries who place orders, and machine-building enterprises are entrusted with responsible tasks of delivering on time complete and high-quality technological equipment to construction projects scheduled for commissioning.

Attention was drawn at the conference to the need to step up work on realizing the measures envisaged by the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU "On Improving the Labor Organization, and the System of Remuneration and Incentives in Construction." What is required first and foremost is to decisively raise the level of organization of construction production. Heads of construction projects must substantially improve the practice of elaborating and using schemes for organizing the construction; this is an important condition for raising labor productivity and reducing the time taken for the construction of projects.

It is essential to substantially expand the application of the team contracting method as the basic form of organization and payment of labor in construction; and to devote more attention to the selection of team leaders.

It was stressed that the intensification of material incentives for the final result of work should be an effective means of speeding up the commissioning of installations. Ministries and territorial directorates should implement measures to enlarge [ukrupneniye] trusts, and increase the responsibility of their leaders for the implementation of set plans and for the coordination of the work of all participants in construction, and for the rational and economical expenditure of state funds.

The attention of managers of territorial central directorates, boards, and associations is directed toward enhancing autonomy [samostoyatel'nost] in the resolution of capital construction tasks locally. They must skillfully handle the available forces and material resources, seek high yield from the capacities of the production base, ensure mobility in the work of the trusts, and create the conditions for the implementation of the program at sites of intensive construction.

Activity to accelerate scientific-technical progress must be intensified; more specific work must be done on the further industrialization of construction production, the introduction of advanced materials, the increase of the proportion of prefabricated components used in construction, the integrated mechanization of labor-intensive operations; and it is necessary to energetically influence the quality of planning and seek a reduction in construction costs.

In present conditions it is very important to improve the organization of Komsomol patronage over major construction projects, and to create the conditions for the consolidation of cadres and for improving the professional training of young workers.

Successful resolution of the tasks of capital construction largely depends on further raising the level of party leadership of this industry.

The party committees of the republics, krays, and oblasts must occupy themselves in a more specific manner with questions of the fulfillment of the current year's plans, do everything to raise the accountability of site- and enterprise-managers for ensuring commissioning by the set dates of the most important projects due for commissioning, and not permit the diversion of manpower or resources for construction outside the plan.

It is essential to focus greater attention on the selection and distribution of the leading cadres in construction work, show concern for the stability of their ranks, and extend aid to the primary party organizations at construction projects in their organizational and political work to mobilize collectives to complete socialist pledges that have been adopted and utilize available reserves. Educational work among builders must be more closely linked with the resolution of specific tasks. The role of the mass media in propagating front-rank experience, and organizing socialist competition at construction projects in the struggle against all kinds of shortcomings and oversights must be increased.

Confidence was expressed at the meeting that the workers of the industry, under the leadership of the party organizations, will do everything to successfully implement the program for capital construction for the current year, and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with labor achievements and in a fitting manner.

ARTICLE EMPHASIZES REALISM OF CPSU POLICY

PM221400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 First Edition pp 2, 3

[V. Sergeyev article: "The Realism of the CPSU's Policy"]

[Text] Our society is at the beginning of the historically lengthy stage of developed socialism. The concept of developed socialism as an objectively law-governed stage along the path of our society's advance toward the long-term goal of communism provides the theoretical foundation of the party's entire multifaceted activity. It is the foundation on which the course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, strengthening its economic and defense might, and improving Soviet people's working and living conditions, the course adopted by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, is based.

This strategic line has been and remains invariable, as the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum noted. A realistic, sober, and creative approach, implacability toward shortcomings, and a general mood for action are being increasingly firmly asserted in the activity of party organizations and Soviet and economic organs.

This approach stems organically from Lenin's requirement: The party must act on a scientific basis. V. I. Lenin constantly warned against oversimplification in evaluating the diverse processes and phenomena in society's development and demanded that the experience of creative activity by the masses be comprehensively studied and that theoretical conclusions and the correctness of political decisions be systematically verified in practice.

The scientific approach toward the leadership of society presupposes continuity in policy, an attentive and solicitous attitude toward the experience of the past, and the valid posing of the new questions thrown up by practice and life. V. I. Lenin resolutely advocated the correction and review of conclusions and evaluations that had not passed the test of life or had become obstacles to the implementation of the set tasks.

When defining the political line and setting the next tasks of economic, social, and cultural development, the party relies on profound and comprehensive analysis of the objective contents of the specific historical stage under whose conditions these tasks are being resolved. Only such a profound and comprehensive analysis of the specific situation can indicate precisely which tasks are ripe for practical solution and which as yet need only theoretical study and careful preparation, as well as the tasks of the long-term, communist future.

In the elaboration of policy, Lenin sought primarily the most accurate and realistic possible survey of the forces determining the given stage of the revolutionary process. "And only when we are able to take these forces into account correctly and completely soberly, irrespective of our sympathies and wishes," he noted, "will we be able to draw the correct conclusions regarding our policy as a whole and our immediate tasks" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 43, p 131). The CPSU has armed itself with these lessons of historical experience and creatively applies them in today's conditions of creative work.

The realism of the CPSU's policy emerges in three interconnected aspects: as the elaboration and development of scientifically substantiated ideas, propositions, and concepts (the party's theoretical activity); as the definition of specific long-term and current goals and tasks and ways of solving them (political line); and as the practical implementation of these goals and tasks in the activity of the party and the people (social practice). The scientific concept of developed socialism is the core of the CPSU's political line at the present stage, while the comprehensive improvement of the developed socialist society is the core of its social practice. The tasks of improving developed socialism require a persistent creative quest both in theory and in practice.

It is well known that socialist society's development in accordance with the laws of dialectics proceeds via a struggle between the old and the new. While this development is free from antagonistic contradictions, it by no means precludes contradictions in general. Their prompt and correct resolution is an important factor in the realism of the CPSU's policy. Attendant circumstances of both an objective and a subjective nature may have an impact here, but the strength of the developed economic system of socialism, the mature social relations, and the level of people's awareness that has now been achieved is that they make it possible to minimize difficulties and overcome them relatively quickly, resolve our society's contradictions, and use the resolution of these contradictions as a source for speeding up development.

Any policy is addressed to classes and large masses of people. Under previous formations, however, policy never coincided, indeed, it could not coincide with the interests of the people as a whole. Only socialism, and particularly at the stage of its maturity, creates objective conditions for the establishment of consonance between party policy and society's interests and the objective conditions for its advance.

When elaborating its political course, the party simultaneously determines a system of appropriate organizational and ideological measures aimed at its successful implementation. A most important role in this respect was played by the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Their decisions relate to the fundamental spheres of our society's life -- the economy, the political system, social relations, and cultural building -- and also take account of the objective and subjective factors determining present-day realities.

To take economic policy, for example, it is now necessary to take into account the sharp increase in the economy's scale and the need for a resolute shift in the intensification of social production and the enhancement of its efficiency. This, of course, cannot but result in amendments to the party's approach toward the fundamental problems of economic strategy.

The emphasis is placed on accelerating scientific and technical progress, ensuring the attainment of highest world level of social labor productivity, and improving the economic machinery and the entire management system.

The CPSU's policy emerges as a concentrated expression of economics. At the same time, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, policy cannot fail to enjoy primary over economics. This means that no economic problem can be correctly resolved without regard to policy, without regard to the party-political influence on economic processes. The more complex these processes are, the greater significance is assumed by the party's political leadership. At the same time, policy can expect success only if it is based on profound and comprehensive scientific analysis of the economy's real condition and the trends in its development.

Under socialism, and especially in the developed socialist society, the dialectical interrelationship of policy and economics becomes closer and more harmonious. Policy, in dealing with the increasingly integral economic system whose nucleus is the USSR's unified national economic complex, gains the opportunity to take more fully and more deeply into account the economy's characteristic features and main trends and appropriately guide and regulate its development.

Here fundamental significance is assumed by the implementation by means of both political and economic instruments of such advantages of our economic system as planned development and socioeconomic priorities, socialist ownership of the means of production, and democratic centralism, which forms the foundation of organization and management in the socialist society.

The invariable program requirement -- everything for the sake of man, everything for the benefit of man -- has been and remains the starting point of the party and political approach toward the economy. Hence the party's line of profoundly reorienting the economy toward the diverse tasks linked with further enhancing the people's well-being and toward elaborating methods and forms for the organization of planning and production management which, taking into account Soviet people's ever-growing needs, proceed to the greatest possible extent from the economy's real potential.

Today there is a particularly topical sound to Lenin's thought that we cannot overlook the question of "the price at which economic improvement is achieved..." (Vol 42, p 187). While ensuring the necessary economic, social, and other conditions for the enhancement of people's prosperity, the party at the same time believes that achievements in this sphere are directly dependent on the real labor efforts of the people themselves and on each person's daily concern for the growth of social production and labor productivity. Labor and its quantity and quality are a most important source of people's prosperity and the principle of distribution under socialism. This is also conditioned by social justice, which is a most important factor in our society's unity and stability.

It is apposite here to recall V.I. Lenin's judgments on the two draft thesis concerning the distribution system (May 1922). Comparing these documents, Vladimir Ilich noticed that the provisions of one of them "take into consideration far more correctly the real state of our resources, efforts, and means, which makes it necessary to expect the slower implementation of our immediate goals." Whereas the other theses "in many respects lapse into fantasy divorced from real life..." (Vol 43, p 292). Today the party still demands that unsubstantiated promises and forecasts promising rapid and easy successes be avoided, and it orients working people to persistent and intensive work.

The realism of party policy is practically embodied in the organic combination of the objectively conditioned nature of policy with the subjective ensuring of its implementation and in the masses' vital creativity.

The implementation of the party's political line is based on the CPSU's organizational principles, the Leninist norms of party life and leadership principles, and the Leninist approach to the selection, training, and placement of cadres. Great importance is attached to asserting everywhere the Leninist style of work -- a realistic and creative style, a style based on a scientific approach to social processes. This style presupposes constant reliance on the masses, initiative and a creative attitude to matters, a specific approach, demandingness and professionalism, and intolerance of any manifestations of formalism, bureaucratism, ostentation, and the substitution of empty talk for action.

Of course, this applies not only to the style of leadership, but also, so to speak, to the style of our life itself, which demands that intensity in work be increased at every workplace.

While basing itself on the interests of society as a whole, party policy at the same time cannot fail to take into account local and national interests and the specific needs of different social groups. Of course, these interests are ultimately subordinate to nationwide and state interests, which are given priority.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, when our party acts as the vanguard of the entire people, the widespread accumulation of public opinion as the most adequate reflection of reality and prevailing realities is increasingly of particular importance in its policy. The CPSU considers it its duty to constantly consult with the people on all the most important economic and sociopolitical questions and to submit them for nationwide discussion. Among recent examples of this consultation are the discussion of the draft law on labor collectives and the basic guidelines for the reform of general education and vocational schools. This helped to clarify many of these documents' provisions and to take fuller account of the real situation in labor collectives and education. The recent elections to the soviets of people's deputies were also evidence of this.

With the development and improvement of socialist society the people's activeness is increasing not only in the implementation of party policy but also in its elaboration. Many CPSU Central Committee decisions of general political importance are a generalization of the specific experience of party organizations and labor collectives. For instance, the large-scale economic experiment, which provides the opportunity to use practical criteria to select the optimum national economic decisions, is an important component of the realism of the CPSU's present-day policy.

The realism of CPSU policy by no means signifies pragmatism and a deliverately "earth-bound" approach whereby the supreme goal of our movement, communism, is lost sight of. On the contrary, the tasks of the present day are organically linked with long-term goals, are simultaneously subordinated to them, and are necessary components in the resolution of strategic tasks. However, the party mainly orients itself toward the historically foreseeable future and the goals attainable for present generations. Undoubtedly the time will come when communist principles such as distribution according to need, unpaid labor, free choice of occupation, and universal participation by citizens in the running of social affairs will be direct tasks of practical policy, but attempts to push ahead with their immediate resolution would signify a detachment from real life and historical reality.

At the same time the party by no means seeks to postpone or delay the resolution of the problems of communist building. Waiting until they are ready to fall at our feet like ripe fruit. After all, realism does not mean inertia and passively following circumstances. On the contrary, the policy of the Leninist party is active in nature, using the potential and advantages of real socialism to achieve the communist ideal.

The long-term comprehensive programs -- food, energy, and others -- worked out at the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee are a specific example of that approach. The implementation of each of them is already having direct real results today and at the same time helps the long-term resolution of the cardinal economic and socio-political problems determining the onward progress of Soviet society along the road to the supreme phase of communism.

The basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through the year 2000 are currently being elaborated. This document must embody and concretize the party's economic strategy, determine the key problems of the forthcoming period, outline effective ways of resolving them, and work out measures, including measures taking account of the best experience of the socialist community countries, making it possible to more fully utilize the advantages of our economic management system.

The development of socialism at its mature stage has also brought about fundamental political processes such as the formation of the new community of people, the Soviet people, the transformation of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of all the people, and others. These processes, while they are an objective reality of developed socialism, at the same time typify party policy itself since they are directly linked with its purposeful leading activity.

The CPSU's ability to creatively and realistically approach social problems from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint, to consistently express the fundamental interests of all classes, social groups, nations, and ethnic groups, to lead the masses in its footsteps, and to take responsibility for the country's destiny all makes the communist party the guarantor of socialist progress and increases its leading and directing role in our society still further.

The factor of realism is also inherent in our party's international activity. Proceeding from existing world realities and the fact of the increase in the threat of a world thermonuclear war, the party and the Soviet state, in close unity with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, strive to end the arms race on earth and to prevent it in space. This will make it possible to make progress toward eradicating the threat of war, improving the international climate, and asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory as applied to new conditions, comprehensively analyzing social and historical practice, and fathoming the profound processes and phenomena of social life, the party defines in its policy the totality and interrelationship of urgent economic, social, ideological, and organizational tasks. Now, in the period of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will examine the new edition of the party program and define prospects for the country's development, the organic unity of theory, policy, and practical activity are more than ever the immutable principle of party leadership.

SOVIET TV COVERS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION

OW240241 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0645 GMT on 22 March carries the weekly 30-minute "Science and Life" program. The program begins with video shots of the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University as narrator Ella Vlasova reports that an annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held in the university's Assembly Hall 14-18 March. Vlasova says that an introductory speech at the meeting was made by Academy President Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov. Video cuts to show Alesandrov standing in his place in the presidium making his speech without apparent use of notes.

As Aleksandrov delivers his 15-minute speech, the video shows that on his right sit Vladimir Kotelnikov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin, and Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman G.I. Marchuk while on his left sit Petr Fedoseyev and Yuriy Ovchinnikov. The camera also zooms in to show closeups of Zimyanin, Kotelnikov, Fedoseyev, Valentin Koptyug, and Yevgeniy Velikhov.

Aleksandrov's speech ends abruptly, with the camera cutting to show Academy Secretary Georgiy Skryabin speaking from a podium. Vlasova says that he delivered a report on the academy's activities for 1984. Skryabin says: "During the year under review scientific institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences continued to concentrate their efforts on fulfillment of the basic task set: the further excelling development of fundamental research, primarily research that ensures acceleration of scientific, social, and cultural development of the country.

"In 1984, as in previous years, the Presidium put questions of fulfilling major party decisions by the USSR Academy of Sciences on the agenda for discussion at general meetings of the Academy of Sciences, with subsequent detailed work and practical realization of the resolutions adopted by general meetings by the Academy of Sciences Presidium, its sections, departments, and all scientific institutions of the academy.

"Extensive and, from our point of view, meaningful work was carried out by us in fulfilling the decisions of the November 1982, June 1983, and February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums. Practical measures were implemented by the Academy of Sciences to raise the efficiency of scientific research, improve the practical use of scientific results obtained, and to strengthen state, executive, and labor discipline."

A uniformed lieutenant general is then shown on the podium as the narrator says that Pavel Andreyevich Zhilin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report "On the World Historic Significance of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War."

Aleksandrov is shown giving the floor to Academician Sagdeyev. Speaking from the podium Sagdeyev reads "An Appeal to Scientists of the World in Connection With the 40th Anniversary of Victory Over Fascism." In the appeal, world scientists are urged to help prevent a nuclear war, to direct nuclear research to peaceful uses of the atom, and to ensure that "space technology be used not for star wars but for the development of space for the benefit of all people."

Vlasova is then shown talking to Igor Alekseyevich Glebov, chief of the Leningrad Scientific Center, during a break in the session. Glebov comments on the recent extraordinary party plenum, which "pointed out the need for intensification of the national economy and broad use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress." He notes that these issues were reflected in the work of the annual meeting. He adds that "in his introductory address, the president of the Academy of Science paid particular attention to the development of computer facilities and production automation on the basis of broad use of computer facilities." He says that "in Leningrad we are carrying out fairly extensive work in this direction. A program of automation with broad use of computer facilities is already in operation in Leningrad. This program has been approved by our party's Central Committee and it envisages two periods, the 1984-85 period and the 12th 5-Year Plan period." This program he says, is known as the "Intensification 90" program.

Vlasova is then shown interviewing Aleksandr Leonidovich Yanshin, vice president of the academy, in the street. She asks him about problems facing scientists in Siberia and tasks relating to the academy session.

Yanshin reports that a general meeting of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences was held in Moscow on Friday, 15 March at 0900 GMT. He notes that conferences to discuss the development of productive forces in Siberia will be held in Yakutsk, Barnaul, Irkutsk, and Novosibirsk later this year.

The video returns to the general meeting and shows Aleksandrov presenting the Lomonosov Prize to Soviet scientist Nikolay Nikolayevich Bogolyubov, and to Rudolf Mossbauer of the FRG, who is then shown giving a brief lecture.

The program concludes with a brief montage of shots showing Bogolyubov as Vlasova gives a brief biographic sketch of his achievements.

Aleksandrov Addresses Session

OW230143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0645 GMT 22 Mar 85

[From the "Science and Life" program: introductory speech by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at the 14-18 March session of the academy -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, you know that, every year since the 26th party congress, at which the importance of the task of increasing the developmental efficiency of our national economy, as well as the need for more effective influence by scientific developments on the national economy, were outlined and emphasized. It was noted there that, in many areas, scientific developments were being long delayed before being put into practice. Since then, at all plenums, this instruction to the Academy of Sciences has been repeatedly reiterated and emphasized.

It should be said that it has indeed come about, and to a great extent we, and you, are guilty of this, that many developments, which were apparently effective, important, and accessible to our industry, were introduced, but with a very great delay. For example, if we take a thing like precombustion chamber ignition in internal combustion engines. Since the moment this proposal was formulated in Nikolay Nikolayevich Semenov's Institute of Chemical Physics, nearly 20 years passed before this development has begun to be introduced. This, of course, is a very lengthy period. Nevertheless, other developments were introduced with very great difficulty. Very often, our developments preceded corresponding ones abroad but, during their introductory phase, they got delayed for so long that, later, we purchased foreign equipment manufactured abroad under license, according to our developments, but not realized in our country. Now, this is not an isolated incident. The same thing occurred in many other cases.

We made a substantial effort, particularly in the sphere of chemistry, to purchase technological processes and equipment from abroad. This automatically led to corresponding developments in our country being curtailed or dropped.

I think that, and I see the chemists in the front row confirming that I am apparently correct, because they are nodding in agreement, this kind of situation has come about in our country, comrades. At the same time, I want to stress that, in those cases where we did not stop development; in those cases where we relied in our own efforts, we basically solved the task quickly and successfully.

For example, we found it very difficult to produce reagents for, say, highly accurate analyses. As a rule, we currently have poor reagent equipment, and this is truly our failure. We could do this, and we could do it without any particular effort or labor, as our chemistry industry is enormous in scale. Of course, several additional plants, where good reagents could be manufactured, would be possible.

There is another area I want to mention, comrades. You know that certain isotopes, and various isotope-tagged compounds, are now being used in many spheres of both science and technology. This is developing very extensively abroad. We have a large nuclear industry in our country and, of course, we can get all these isotopes. Now, the devil take it, I am surprised when, say, I visit a medical institution and they give us even technetium, you understand, which they have purchased abroad.

Not long ago, we examined the work of our experimental reactors and accelerators, a fairly large number of which have been built in our country, in many republics and many large institutes.

Comrades, at that conference we adopted a decision, approximately 6 months ago, and, since then, most of the isotopes we had said had to be produced, and most of the tagged compounds mentioned then, are now produced in our country. That means that there was not even need for special efforts, or investment of special funds, to solve this problem, which is very important for the country.

In the current year we shall manage to completely do away with the foreign purchases we had to make up to now.

Comrades, our major shortcoming is the shortage of scientific instruments, instruments for scientific research. Our very large instrument building industry is producing a huge quantity of instruments for general industrial and business needs.

Our instrument building industry is practically producing no high precision instruments, needed in small quantities, 3 to 4 dozen at a time; only in special cases is it possible to obtain this or that piece of research equipment from industry.

I think that our industry is producing a considerable amount, approximately 30-40 million rubles' worth of instruments, for scientific research every year.

We have even managed to produce automation and electronic equipment for automating scientific research. This has been of considerable help, and we now produce approximately 8 million rubles' worth of various kinds of systems for the automation of scientific research.

Our instrument building industry has now also begun to produce instruments with built-in roll systems for recording, record-keeping, and so forth. The quality of these instruments is not inferior to that of the best companies in the world. Yet, I draw the attention of all workers in the academy, and all laboratory heads, to the need to make our academy's production facilities produce instruments in a manner to do away with the torture of their repair and frequent breakdown. Some types of instrument produced last year were, frankly, completely useless. They broke down very quickly, and were impossible to use.

Responsibility here lies, of course, with our instruments' commission, and also with our scientific and production association, which manufactures the instruments. Higher demands must be made here, and I beg you comrades to be very exacting in every field, because we cannot allow these instruments, which we can produce only in small numbers, to become the step on which we falter.

Now, I will say a few words about a new trend. I have just spoken about the automation of research jobs. It must be said that, in this field, many institutes, including the institute led by Vladimir Aleksandrovich [Kotelnikov], who is sitting next to me, do splendid research work; simply a splendid job. Yet the findings are sometimes not put into practice for simply incomprehensible reasons.

I remember that, about 10 years ago, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, we reported together on your instrument for measuring soil moisture, controlling soil moisture content, determining salinity, and so forth. All said that it was a remarkable unit. Later, it was only through the efforts of Vladimir Aleksandrovich and his institute that we managed to build several instruments, which were used in our country and abroad, in Bulgaria and Hungary, as far as I remember. In our country, it was used in Astrakhan, Saratov, Moldavia, the Kara Kum, and Kyzyl-Kum regions; everywhere, and in the south, too.

It seems that, only now, the Ministry of the Radio Industry is about to begin production of these instruments. At least, they swore to me that they would produce them this year. It seems that they have produced five units.

[Kotelnikov interjects] No, they will produce a short series, according to our blueprints.

[Aleksandrov] It seems to be a matter of about 5 or maybe 10 units, something in that range.

Do you realize how absurd it actually looks? We need them now. We have the food program, comrades. According to the food program, we must control moisture content on all irrigated land, and generally everywhere where we use land for planting, and the fact is that, with excessive irrigation, the water table rises, and when it rises, it often brings salt to the surface in many places, and that leads to salination. That is a frequent occurrence. In such a case, irrigation must be reduced in order to prevent salination. That is an important matter, as there will be no need for flushing fields, and no discharge of salty water into reservoirs, something we all complain about. We have not been able to obtain such an important instrument for many years.

It has become clear that the use of computers and automation equipment for automating research work, design, and production are now the main fields we must focus on to increase efficiency in our national economy.

We have fairly radically changed the subjects studied at a number of institutes. We have substantially involved ourselves with the technological processes, which are important for present day computer equipment and automation, and we have to state that, in the past, we have obtained fairly good results. Allow me to end my introductory speech here. It simply seems to be that sometimes we really do not pay attention to the important tasks facing us today, and this is the reason why they are not being implemented, and why we do not benefit from them.

NEW MINISTER OF POWER, ELECTRIFICATION APPOINTED

PM241112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Anatoliy Ivanovich Mayorets as USSR minister of power and electrification, releasing him from his duties as the USSR minister of the electrical equipment industry.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Petr Stepanovich Neporozhniy from the post of USSR minister of power and electrification in connection with his retirement on pension due to his state of health.

RSFSR JUSTICE MINISTRY COLLEGIUM SESSION HELD

PM221111 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Protecting Law and Order"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the RSFSR Justice Ministry Collegium, attended by the autonomous republics' justice ministers, chiefs of krayispolkom and oblispolkom justice sections, chairmen of autonomous republics' supreme courts and kray and oblast courts, and executive staff of economic ministries' and departments' legal services, has discussed tasks on the further strengthening of socialist law and order and improvement of work with legal cadres in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report by RSFSR Justice Minister A.Ya. Sukharev and the other speeches stressed the need to intensify the struggle against parasitism, theft and mismanagement, and abuses by officials, step up the use of juridical methods of regulating labor and plan and contract discipline, and fully compensate for damage in the national economy, primarily in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex.

Special attention was paid to the implementation of the propositions and conclusions contained in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the plenum on strengthening socialist legality and ridding our life of alien phenomena and any infringements of the interests of society and its citizens.

The session discussed and outlined a package of measures arising out of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's instructions on questions of present-day cadre policy.

N.P. Malshakov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Court, S.A. Yemelyanov, RSFSR prosecutor, and N.I. Sapozhnikov, RSFSR chief state arbitrator, contributed to the discussion.

The session was attended by L.P. Lykova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; B.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; V.P. Trushin, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and RSFSR Council of Minister.

ODESSA EDUCATION BRIBE-TAKERS IMPRISONED

PM221215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] In Odessa a group of bribe-takers who operated within the higher education system has been exposed.

The following people have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment: A. Alekseyev, rector of the Odessa Refrigeration Industry Technological Institute; M. Tomashevich, dean of the Evening Class Department of the same institute; V. Drozdov, head of a department; Yu. Osipovich, a lecturer; L. Tokareva, trade union committee senior accountant; P. Magden, head of department at the Odessa Agricultural Institute, and others.

NEW KIRGIZ MINISTER OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

WA251340 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 17 Feb 85 carries on page 1 a 50-word decree announcing the appointment of Yan Efimovich Fisher as the new minister of the Construction Materials Industry. The decree is signed by Chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet T. Koshoyev and Secretary S. Omurkulova, and is dated 16 February 1985. The same paper notes on page 4 that former Minister Il'ya Semenovich Bezsmertnyy was released from his duties in connection with a transfer to other work.

FILM CRITICIZES NATIONALISM IN WESTERN UKRAINE

AU210935 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] A documentary film shot by the Ukrainian News Reel and Documentary Film Studio, titled "Treason Is Their Trade," was recently previewed in Ivano-Frankovsk. Our reporter has interviewed Volodymyr Izmaylovych Goryelkin, one of the film authors, chief operator and member of the USSR Cinematographers Union:

[Begin recording] The film, "Treason Is Their Trade," has once again convincingly debunked the ideology and crimes of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. It is composed of four parts. The first part has precisely been entitled: "Treason Is Their Trade." Here are the titles of the other parts: "The History of Treason;" "The Werewolves," and "Memory". This is a publicistic account of the bloody criminal acts committed by OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] members against the Soviet people, of the shameful path of their treason and betrayal. Along with the scenario writer and film director, Georgiy Shklyarevskiy, we worked in Subcarpathia, Rovno, and Ternopol Oblasts, familiarized ourselves with the archives and documents, and met the eyewitnesses of those events. I would like to point out as an example the filming of a court trial in Gorodenka. The criminals will never elude punishment. People remember their bloody crimes. They have on their conscience thousands and tens of thousands of absolutely innocent victims. The people will not pardon them. Now they are dreaming about a new nuclear war. This is the real countenance of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. However, sober-minded people live, hope, and are doing their utmost in order that the horrible times never occur again. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AWARD TO SOVETAKAN -- For its successes achieved in the industry and construction fields in 1984, Sovetakan Rayon of Yerevan has been recognized as victorious in the republican socialists emulation and awarded the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Council, and Komsomol Central Committee's Red Banner Order. The rayon workers have fulfilled the industrial output production and sales plans ahead of schedule and produced over R6.9 million worth of products above the plan and sold R8.9 million worth of products above the plan. A meeting dedicated to the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner was held. L. Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan City Party Committee, presented the Order of the Red Banner to the winners of the competition. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 20 Mar 85 GF].

SOVIET PAPER REVIEWS FEBRUARY INDUSTRY RESULTS

PM221452 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Report by "SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Economy and Propaganda Section": "Summing Up: February. Approaching the Last Lap of the Quarter"]

[Text] You can say that the winter is past. Although its echoes are still impinging on the activity of industrial enterprises and associations and on transport and energy supplies, they can no longer be used to justify even the most minor violations of plan or contract discipline. From the results of the first 2 months it is now clear that they are low not only because of grim weather conditions, but also because many enterprises have failed to adopt the proper measures to improve them.

Unfortunately, the overall results of industrial performance in January-February are lower than planned. Output increased by only 1.7 percent, labor productivity rose by only 1.2 percent, and the latter factor accounted for only 77 percent of the increase in output.

Since the beginning of the year 3,900 types of industrial articles have been recommended for the State Seal of Quality, making a total of 69,000. Nearly 41 percent of the recommended industrial articles are in the top quality class.

High results were achieved in January-February by the labor collectives of the following union and union republic ministries (the first column represents the increase in output, the second shows the increase in labor productivity, and the third shows percentage fulfillment of the sales plan):

Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	109.6	109.5	101
Ministry of the Gas Industry	107.9	106.2	100.6
Ministry of the Medical Industry	106.3	105.9	101
Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	106.1	107.1	101
Ministry of Power Machine Building	105.7	104.6	102
Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	104.3	106.6	102
Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	104.1	104.6	101
Ministry of Power and Electrification	104.1	102.2	101

It must be said that the number of enterprises failing to meet their contract pledges has increased. For example, the associations of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production fulfilled the sales plan, taking into account deliveries, by only 89 percent and the associations of the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp, and Paper, and Wood-Processing Industry fulfilled it by 92 percent.

The customers of collectives of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Poultry Production and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification did not receive their full quota of goods -- in no case is the figure higher than 94 percent, although some of these ministries exceeded their output sales targets.

The steadiest workers in the fuel and energy complex are the gas producers. Since the beginning of the year they have extracted 1.3 billion cubic meters of gas in addition to the plan. The power workers increased electricity generation by 4 percent and produced around 280 million kilowatt-hours in excess of the plan. Nuclear and hydroelectric power stations are exceeding their targets. However, production at thermal power stations over the past 2 months has shown a shortfall of nearly 1 billion kilowatt-hours. The shakiest performance was by the energy systems in the Urals, Tyumen Oblast, and North Kazakhstan.

The oilmen's production shortfall has barely changed. The associations of the Main Administration of Petroleum and Gas for Tyumen Oblast is largely responsible for the shortfall. Since the beginning of the year their production shortfall has been 3.8 million metric tons of oil and gas condensate. In the past 2 months the miners have mined nearly 120 million metric tons of coal, but they have fallen short of the plan by a little over 400,000 metric tons. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry fulfilled the sales plan, taking into account deliveries, by 95 percent. The main cause was interrupted fuel deliveries.

There was a considerable shortfall of over 1 million metric tons in the production of finished rolled ferrous metal. The steelworkers failed to supply around 6 million meters of steel pipes. One reason for this is irregular raw material supplies: Iron ore extraction was down 1 million metric tons in January-February.

In the machine-building complex a steady performance was shown by enterprises of the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. Despite winter difficulties, most collectives in these sectors have completely fulfilled delivery plans and have markedly increased production of progressive types of output. In particular, more than 200 precision metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control were made in addition to the plan, and industrial robot output increased. Additional supplies of instruments, automation equipment and computers amounted to nearly R6 million. Particular mention should be made of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building plants' contribution to preparing equipment for sowing work. In the 2 months they have increased production and supplies of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery, producing almost R4 million work in excess of the plan.

The collectives of the processing enterprises in the agro-industrial complex have been working well. In January-February 1.5 million metric tons of meat were produced from state raw material resources, approximately 100,000 metric tons in excess of the plan. More than 500,000 metric tons of sausage products were produced, nearly 4,000 metric tons in excess of the plan. The targets for the production of butter and whole milk products were exceeded.

As for cultural, consumer, and household goods, only the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building completely implemented the production plans. The remaining sectors left trade short of a number of consumer goods. They include washing machines, refrigerators, television sets, and furniture.

Today competition participants are focusing attention on the task of arranging matters in such a way that they can work 2 days on fuel, raw materials, and supplies they have saved. This is not easy to achieve. In order to do this the labor collectives must save in a year 3.5 million metric tons of coal and around 8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, over 500,000 metric tons of rolled metal, and approximately 700,000 metric tons of cement. This will save the national economy more than R3.5 billion. This is enough to construct housing for 1 million people.

How are the competition participants coping with their pledges? In February over 1.2 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity were saved in the country as a whole. The biggest contributions were made by enterprises in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan. Enterprises in Estonia, Bashkiria, and Mordovia and in Moscow, Kalinin, and Kharkov Oblasts achieved a 2-day saving of gas. Many plants in Georgia and Volgograd, Lipetsk, Orenburg, and Tula Oblasts are already able to work 1 day on saved gas. Their experience should be closely studied.

There are 2 weeks to go before the end of the first quarter, quite enough time to recover completely from the ravages of the cold and get things operating efficiently. Special attention must be paid to laggard collectives, and concrete measures must be adopted to help them acquire confidence in themselves and find reserves for fulfilling the plan and improving work efficiency. The economic leaders of enterprises and associations should be aware that no one is going to write off their shortfall to "winter conditions." Any shortfall in the first 2 months of the year must be made up, the faster the better. Steady economic activity and successful competition for a fitting greeting to Victory Day, the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, and the 27th party congress depend on it.

USSR, CEMA 1984 TRADE FIGURES REPORTED

LD241312 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 24 Mar 85

[From the news roundup]

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- Soviet foreign trade amounted to 139,700 million roubles in 1984, rising by a half as compared with 94,100 million roubles in 1980 and in the period between 1981 and 1984, the country's foreign trade totalled 497,000 million roubles as against 365,000 roubles over the previous five years.

Trade between the USSR and the CMEA countries grew from 45,800 million roubles in 1980 to 72,700 million roubles in 1984. The CMEA countries' share in the USSR's foreign trade turnover rose from 48.6 to 52.1 percent.

LIGACHEV ATTENDS AGRICULTURE ACADEMY MEETING

LD222359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] The annual meeting of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after Lenin ended its work in Moscow today. Taking part in its work were Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and ministers of the USSR.

Delivering a report, Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, dwelled in detail on the tasks of agrarian science issuing from the decisions of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. He noted that scientists and designers are faced with concentrating their efforts to create up-to-date automated land-improvement systems, to render effective assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in improving the use of the existing meliorated land-reserves.

Great attention was also paid at the academy's meeting to scientists' tasks in working out specific recommendations for land-workers in connection with the complicated agro-meteorological situation developing in many areas in the country. At present, precise recommendations are needed on looking after winter crops, on spring sowing times, and on standard quantities of seeds per hectare.

Many scientists establishments are actively carrying out such work. Of late, many of those who spoke noted, the process of applying the achievements of science in agricultural production has noticeably quickened. Thus, already this year, winter and spring crops will be cultivated with new progressive technology on 28 million hectares.

COMMENTARY VIEWS IRRIGATION, CROP IMPROVEMENTS

LD250008 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by political observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko titled "Water and the Harvest"]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Increasing grain production is a key task in implementing the country's food program. Ultimately we must produce one metric ton of bread grain per head of population, and not just bread grain but bread grain of high quality. Under our natural and climatic conditions, however, the very best wheat is cultivated in the zones of the arid steppes, where annual precipitation does not exceed 400, and sometimes only 300, millimeters. Meager amounts of moisture of this kind by no means always make it possible to obtain stable harvests, and have long caused agricultural workers to fear the forces of nature, something that was discussed in detail at the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee last year, when a long-term program for land improvement was adopted. Measures worked out by the USSR Council of Ministers for further developing and raising the efficiency of irrigated work on constructing irrigation systems, through integrated work on constructing irrigation systems, on introducing industrial technologies in the cultivation of field crops, and of course on stepping up land improvement, are examined at a regular session of the Politburo. As you know, similar measures concerning Saratov Oblast were examined earlier at a Politburo session. This is a goal-oriented party policy from stabilizing our harvests and extending those zones where land-working is carried on in a stable way.

Local farmers have long dreamed of bringing water to the dry steppes of the Don and they have done a great deal toward achieving this.

The most northerly rice in the world is cultivated in Rostov Oblast, and it grows, thanks to irrigation, where formerly there grew feather grass, whereonce upon a time herds of horses and flocks of sheep used to roam. Already 100 quintals of corn is being obtained per hectare here on irrigated land, while the zone served by the Azov irrigation canal, which runs from the Tsimlyanskoye Reservoir to the sea, has been transformed into a reliable supplier of wonderful vegetables. Many ponds, and major reservoirs, have been constructed in the oblast. Tens of thousands of hectares of fields are being irrigated with local water. Now the number of these is going to be even greater, since a new stage in bringing water to the steppes and in their irrigation is beginning. The construction of an irrigation canal has now begun alongside the Volga-Don navigational canal, and water from the Volga is now going to reach not only the spaces of the Don but also the bread-grain growing steppes of the Kuban.

As far as improving the state of land-improvement is concerned, here one must halt the transformation of fertile chernozem land into marshland, and secondary salinization; one has to use the water economically, and, this is the main thing, increase the fertility of the lands that have fed our great-grandfathers and our grandfathers, feed us, and will feed our descendants.

READINESS OF SPRING FIELDWORK MACHINERY REPORTED

LD210502 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] In the Ukraine virtually all tilling implements and seeding machines are ready for fieldwork. In the RSFSR's Chernozem Zone 88 percent of tractors are ready for fieldwork. The same number are ready in Krasodar Kray, while the figure is 94 percent in Stavropol Kray, and 92 percent in Rostov Oblast. In these oblasts and krays all tilling and sowing machinery has been overhauled.

BRIEFS

FARM COUNCIL MEETING -- The Union Council of Collective Farms in its session in Moscow reviewed topical issues of increasing the efficiency of collective farms in the USSR. An analysis was made of the work of collective farm soviets in the Ukraine in the sphere of rural social development. It was recommended to the Ukrainian soviets of collective farms that they utilize more fully the possibilities of speeding up the rural transformation activities. There was also discussion about the progress of implementing the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the collective farms of Turkmenia. The session adopted a decision to convene an all-union meeting of representatives of the republican councils of collective farms in 1986. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 24 Mar 85 LD]

LAUNCH OF EKRAN TV SATELLITE REPORTED

LD222103 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 22 Mar (TASS) -- The latest "Ekran" TV broadcasting satellite, carrying onboard relay equipment for the transmission of central television programs in the decimeter waveband to the network of collectively-used receivers, has been launched in the Soviet Union.

The "Ekran" satellite has been put into a circular orbit, close to stationary, with the following initial parameters: distance from the surface of the earth -- 35,600 km; period of revolution around the earth -- 23 hours, 46 minutes; inclination of orbit -- 0.4 degrees.

The equipment installed on the satellite is functioning normally.

SHEVCHENKO FAST BREEDER NUCLEAR REACTOR DESCRIBED

LD221328 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Since 1973 an unusual reactor has been operating at the nuclear power station in the city of Shevchenko on the Mangyshlak Peninsula which juts into the Caspian Sea. Although the reactor is a relatively small 350 mw affair, which is not much compared with some of the giant reactors of today, it commands a great deal of specialist interest. This is because it became the world's first commercial fast breeder. This is the type of reactor with which many scientists associate the future of the nuclear power industry. Here, for example, is how this problem is seen by Dr Valeriy Legasov, a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a deputy director of its Institute of Atomic Energy in Moscow.

[Begin Legasov recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] The nuclear power industry, Dr Legasov feels, is of great interest both to scientists and to those who use the electricity it generates. In the Soviet Union the industry is to keep expanding but the present conception of nuclear reactors necessitates mining a great deal of uranium, since only a small share of it is actually utilized. This is because the naturally mined uranium contains less than 1 percent of the isotope uranium 235, which is used as nuclear fuel. In other words, only a tiny fraction of the uranium mined is actually put to use in conventional nuclear reactors. This difficulty can be overcome by reactors of a new type, fast breeders as they are known. Unlike conventional reactors, which use thermal, or slow neutrons, fast breeders make use of the isotope uranium 238, which makes up more than 99 percent of all the uranium in the world. It is also important that breeders don't just use uranium 238, which was not used before: The reaction that takes place in them when the fast neutrons bombard atomic nuclei and thereby generate energy also produces a new radioactive element, plutonium 239. And a suitably designed breeder can even produce more plutonium than it burns uranium. Consequently, these reactors not only generate electricity but also breed fuels for themselves and for other nuclear power stations, which accounts for their name, and theoretically speaking the day may well come when the nuclear power industry will be fuelled by breeder reactors. [end recording]

But to return now to where we began: the world's first commercial reactor at Shevchenko. Our science correspondent Boris Belitskiy picks up the story.

[Belitskiy] The Shevchenko breeder became something of an experimental facility for testing and debugging reactors of commercial capability.

This enabled Soviet experts to move on to developing breeders for bigger power stations. In 1980 a 600 mw breeder was commissioned at the Beloyarskoye nuclear power station in the Urals. Even bigger breeders of 800 and eventually 1600 mw capacity are on the drawing boards. Generating units of that capacity are unknown even in the thermal and hydropower industries. Breeders also have another advantage. Experience has shown that they can be used to generate heat for industrial needs as well as electricity. At Shevchenko for example, part of the energy generated by the reactor is used to desalt sea water. The reactor-powered desalting plant provides the industrial center situated on the edge of a desert [as heard] with over 100,000 cubic meters of high quality fresh water a day. In fact the high-grade heat from a breeder, which has a temperature of over 500 degrees centigrade, can be used in many industrial technologies. That's why the fast breeder is seen as a landmark in the Soviet nuclear power industry.

BRIEFS

RESEARCH VESSELS STUDY WHIRLPOOLS -- Scientific research vessels Akademik Mstislav Keldysh and Akademik Kurchatov left Kaliningrad on 17 March. They will be joined by Vityaz, coming from Novorossiysk, and will work in the tropical waters of the Atlantic on a program involving study of the physical and chemicobiological processes occurring in the ocean that are connected with the formation of whirlpools. [Summary] [Kaliningrad Maritime Press Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Mar 85 LD]